YOU HAVE USED THE REST
NOW USE THE BEST.
Palmer covers at Rs. 7 each
Palmer tubes at Rs. 3-8 each
can be had from
WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

GOOD AND CHEAP
Can only be said in the case
of Buccaneer tyres
Covers at Rs. 5 each.
and Tubes at Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS
supply them.
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV NO. 152 — BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JUNE 27, 1916. — ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS
to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
26th	June	Arabia	8000	....	..
2nd	July	Malta	7000	Khyber	9000
9th	„	Nagoya	7000	....	..
16th	„	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
23rd	„	Khiva	9000	....	..
30th	„	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
6th	Aug.	Mandala	8000	....	..
13th	„	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
20th	„	Kashmir	9000	....	..
27th	„	Salsette	6000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
3rd	Sept.	Caledonia	8000	....	..
10th	„	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
17th	„	Khyber	9000	....	..
24th	„	Salsette	6000	Kashgar	9000
1st	Oct.	Nagoya	7000	....	..
8th	„	Karmala	9000	....	..
15th	„	Khiva	9000	....	..
22nd	„	Arabia	8000	....	..
29th	„	Nellore	7000	....	..

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.		Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
26th	June	Novara	7000	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500
28th	July	Malta	7000	Kashgar	9000
24th	Aug.	Sardinia	7000	Arabia	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination
29th June	Linga	Karachi direct.
30th	Itola	Calcutta via Tuticorin and Colombo.
2nd July	Pundua	Persian Gulf Extra.
9th „	Palamcotta	East & South Africa via Seychelles.
14th „	Dwarka	Karachi and P. Gulf Fast Mail

TO LONDON CALLING AT SUEZ,
AND PORT SAID

Sails about.	Steamer.	Tons.
3rd July.	"Mongara"	8200

FARES TO LONDON.

Single.	Return.
First Class Rs. 690.	First Class (returning B.I.) Rs. 1,035. First Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs.1,192-8-0.
Second Class Rs. 510.	Second Class (returning by B. I.) Rs. 765. Second Class (returning by P. & O. mail) Rs. 877-8-0.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

THE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S
Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment !

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the "ORIENTAL" without a further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

R. PATERSON BROWN
Manager

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE
SAILINGS, 1916.
HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay. about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Exeter	A & C	9397		26thJune
City of Paris	A & C	9000		22ndJuly

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,038	480	790
Liverpool	600	90	453	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	—	942	—	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay.—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

The *Bombay Chronicle* is sold at one anna throughout India at the following stations:—

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IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
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JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN —Proprietor, Refreshment Room, Kalyan Station.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—La Croix & Co.
KOTAH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA —Ry. Co-operative Society Ltd.
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUNMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MATHERAN.—Shapurji Nowroji & Co.
MEERUT CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
MHOW.—Sorabji Maneckji.
MHOW.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MUTRA JUNCTION.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAGPUR.—"Maharashtra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NEEMUCH.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NERAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
POONA.—Shaik Abdulla Mohamed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co
PURNEA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD Dn.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SUKKUR.—A. H Wheeler & Co.
SIMLA.—The Japanese Stores.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
THANA.—Jamshed and Fredoon Irani, opposite Railway Station.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

NOTICE

*** The Manager would be glad to receive applications for Sale agencies at Stations not included in the above list.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.).
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Rangoon Maru	T. Hori	5348	16th June	29th June
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	4th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	22nd July	3rd Aug.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	3412	24th July	5th August
Bombay Maru	Y. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 120 Vessels,, Gross Tonnage 278,600.

Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN, via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru	4075	T. Watanabe	30th June	12 July
Shibetoru Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru	4515	....	15th July	26th July

For Freight apply to
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London, E. C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin.		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
are granted on the Head Office and Branches India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

(SCOTLAND.)

B. O. C LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C LAMPS OIL	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:

SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street,

P. O. Box 203. Telephone Nos. 101 & 1439.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER
BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK. LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Cnangchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalney	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe (Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of halfyearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
78, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Kuala-Lumpur (F. M. S.)	Canton
Colombo		Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities. Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 26.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Funds	Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£550,000

HEAD OFFICE.
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
Bankers to the Government in Busra.

SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.
may be had on application to—
The Manager, 'Bombay Chronicle.'

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOUND—A GOLD WATCH was found at Poona on or about the 7th or 8th June, 1916. It is lying unclaimed at the Police office. The owner should apply giving full details to the DISTRICT SUPDT. of Police, Poona. 4455

RELIABLE servants can be had on short notice.
FEES AS FOLLOWS.
Local order Rs. 3.
Mofussil order Rs. 4 in advance.
ELLISON & Co.,
4120 Bombay.

HEALTH RESORT—DEOLALI CORONATION HOTEL. Best European Comforts
Terms Moderate. 4042

WANTED

WANTED—Small PRINTING PRESS for circulars. Apply with full particulars and price to Box No. 939. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4437

WANTED—A GRADUATE strong in French and English. For pay and terms apply to the MANAGER, New English School, Nadiad. 4459

WANTED—A GRADUATE with mathematics for a Mofussil High School. Strong in Science and Sanskrit. Starting salary Rs. 65. Apply to Box No. 943, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4463

WANTED—A COMPETENT HEAD MASTER for the Native Institution, Ahmedabad. Apply stating qualifications and terms to Mr. J. V. DESAI, Barrister-at-Law. 4462

WANTED—Immediately TWO-SEATER CAR in first class condition. Standard or Calcott preferred. Apply to Box No. 940, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4438

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.
Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—A LADY DOCTOR for Shree Samajcooverba Women's Hospital. Electric lights and quarters free. Apply (with testimonials), stating qualifications, experience and salary required to.
DEWAN,
Chhota Udepur State.
(Rewa Kantha Agency). 4464

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Barwani State Medical Department, starting salary Rs. 35 p. m., plus Rs. 7 p. m. as Provident fund; free quarters and joining expenses according to state rules. Applications with copies of diploma, stating age, previous experience etc., should be immediately addressed to
THE STATE SURGEON,
4453 Barwani State (C. I.) via Mhow.

WANTED.—Representatives in every locality in India, Burma and Ceylon for the sale of our world-renowned "Hairtone" (unique toilet preparation) under the system of cash prizes worth Rs. 50,000 among the purchasers of Hairtone. Pay Rs. 50, 40, 30, 25 and 20, besides liberal commission. Cash security required Rs. 1,000, 700, 500, 400 and 300, respectively. Service at present secured for 6 months. No risk, no trouble. Every honest, energetic man (or woman) may well undertake the work and secure a decent income in leisure hours, without interfering with service or profession if any. Apply for Rules and Regulations to the HAIRTONE MANUFACTURING Co., 155, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. 4364.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE or HIRE.—Motor parcel delivery van in excellent order. For particulars apply to the MANAGER of the "Bombay Chronicle." 1018

FOR SALE—The gas plant of 200 lights is to be sold, owing to the Electric light installation in the Nilambag Palace. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT RAJKHARCH DEPARTMENT, Bhavnagar. Offers invited. 4454

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLE AND SIDE-CAR 7-9 H.P. Electric and Rubber Horn, Speedometer, Lamp, Pump, and Tools complete. Almost new. Cost Rs. 1,750. What offers? Owner buying a car. Apply to Box No. 99, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1099

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—SHAFTINGS, Couplings, Pedestals, Pulleys, Pillar Brackets and Bevel wheels. All suitable for weaving gearing. In very good condition. For particulars apply to MANAGER, The Morarjee Mills, Parel, Bombay. 4467

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NOTICES

NOTICE.

DEWAN BAHADUR DHAMANASKAR SCHOLARSHIP.

BAI JANKIBAI, widow of the late DEWAN BAHADUR R. V. DHAMANASKAR of Ratnagiri, late Dewan of Baroda, settled the sum of Rs. 70,000 upon trust to be named "The Dhamanaskar Trust Funds" and appointed Shrimant Sampatrao Gaekwad, Messrs. A. N. Datar, Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Khaserao B. Jadhao and A. M. Masani, trustees of the said fund. The income of the Trust Monies is to be applied for the promotion and encouragement of Higher Education among the Marathas of the Bombay Presidency including Native States.

The Trustees will award this year 10 scholarships each of the value of Rs. 20 and will be glad to consider applications from poor deserving Maratha students, engaged in higher collegiate studies, forwarded to the address of the Minister of Education, Baroda State, Baroda, not later than 15th July 1916, giving full particulars about their age, native place, caste, studies, character, and conduct.

A. M. MASANI,
Minister of Education,
Baroda State.

Office of the Minister of Education, Baroda.
Baroda, 20th June 1916. 4421

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of LAKHAMIDAS MATHRADAS alias GOKULDAS MATHRADAS, late of Bombay Yaduvanshi Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Bai GOMTIBAI, daughter of the deceased abovenamed and wife of NARANDAS KARABHAI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 5, Mint Road, without the Fort of Bombay.....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine Hundred and Sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.

P. B. MALABARI,
The 20th day of June, 1916.
(Sd.) Messrs. SOONDERDAS & Co.
4466 Petitioners Attorneys.

NOTICES

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 19th June 1916.

No. 6138.—It is hereby notified that his Excellency the Governor in Council desires to nominate a candidate for training at the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, with a view to his qualifying for direct appointment to the Provincial Forest Service of the Bombay Presidency. Applications from intending candidates are accordingly invited and must reach the Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, on or before the 31st, July 1916. The following extracts from the rules for the appointment to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service prescribed in Government Notification No. 11375, dated 20th November 1914, printed at pages 2874 and 2875 of the "Bombay Government Gazette," Part I, dated the 26th idem, are published for general information:—

5. A candidate for direct nomination must be not less than 18 nor more than 24 years of age. He will be required to produce the following certificates:

(i) A certificate that he is "a Native of India" as prescribed in section 6 of 33 Victoria, Chapter 3.
(ii) A certificate of age.
(iii) A health certificate in the form prescribed by Article 49 of the Civil Service Regulations (Fifth Edition), signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station and certifying to the nominee's sound constitution, good vision and hearing and general physical fitness for for an outdoor life in the Forest Department, and to the fact that he bears marks of successful vaccination or of small-pox.
(iv) Certificates of the examinations which have been passed by him.
(v) A certificate of respectability and good moral character from two or more persons whose social or official position can be accepted as a guarantee of trustworthiness.

6. In selecting from amongst the candidates a person for direct nomination, very great weight will be given to high educational qualifications, and only candidates who are in all respects qualified by previous education, more especially in Science, English and Mathematics, to follow the course of instruction without difficulty will be nominated. The knowledge of the candidate in English and Mathematics will be tested by examination in these subjects, which will be held early in October on a date to be fixed by Government in the office of the Senior Conservator of Forests and under his supervision or under the supervision of an Imperial Forest Officer appointed by him for the purpose. The candidate will be required to write a full precis of two passages in English, one read out by a European and the other by an Indian officer, followed by a colloquial examination. The examination in Mathematics will consist of two papers, one in Arithmetic and Algebra, and the other in Geometry and Trigonometry, for each of which three hours will be allowed. After this examination is over, the answers will be forwarded under sealed cover to the President, Forest Research Institute and College, direct.

The standard in Mathematics is a practical knowledge of Arithmetic, Algebra up to and including quadratic equations and simple problems, Mensuration, Geometry (including the first three books of Euclid) and elementary Trigonometry (including the solution of triangles and the use of logarithms). No candidate who fails to obtain half the full marks in each paper will be considered to have passed.

7. (1) A candidate selected for direct nomination will be required—

(a) to find two sureties to execute a bond guaranteeing that under special circumstances they will refund all monies expended by Government on the candidate's behalf, etc.;
(b) to undergo a practical training extending over not less than six months in such forests as may be prescribed to him in order to give proof of his fitness for forest work. Such course of training will ordinarily commence in December of the year preceding that in which the College course begins, and the candidate's final selection for nomination will depend upon the proof which he gives during this training of his suitability for service in the Forest Department.
(c) to undergo a physical test such as a go-as-you-please-journey of twelve miles over undulating or hilly country to be completed within four hours. The test will be performed by the candidate under the direct supervision of an Imperial Forest Officer towards the end of the first month of the practical training in the forests, which will follow the provisional selection of the candidate by Government.

(2) While undergoing the training prescribed in clause (1) of this rule the selected candidate will receive a consolidated allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem, which will include the travelling expenses of the candidate.

(8) A candidate finally selected under rule 7 (1) (b) will be required—

(a) to proceed to the Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun, and go through the two years' Provincial Service course at the College;
(b) to sign an agreement binding himself to work diligently while at the College and to serve Government for not less than five years after passing out of the College.

9. After a student has been at the College for two months, the President may remove him if in his opinion the student does not possess a sufficient knowledge of English to enable him to follow the College course intelligently. The President

Note.—The certificates (iii) and (v) must bear date not further back than the 1st April of the year previous to that in which the candidate desires admission to the Forest Research Institute and College.

NOTICES

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.
(Continued.)

may also remove the candidate from the College, if at any time during the course he is found to be physically unfit.

10. While at the College the selected candidate will receive a stipend of Rs. 100 per mensem payable from the date of his entry into the College. The stipend is not payable for periods of vacation. Should the periodic report of the nominee's progress or conduct be unsatisfactory, the payment of the stipend will be stopped until improvement is reported, and should the periodic reports continue to be unsatisfactory, the nomination will be cancelled and the nominee will not be allowed to complete the course.

11. After the conclusion of the Provincial Forest Service course a selected candidate who is certified to have passed it satisfactorily will be appointed to the Bombay Provincial Forest Service as Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests.

12. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests will be on probation for a period of one year, which may be extended to three years or more at the discretion of Government. A Probationary Extra Assistant Conservator will be placed in executive charge of a Range or Forest sub-division, and will receive during the first three years of his probation a salary of Rs. 150 per mensem, and thereafter Rs. 200 per mensem until he is appointed to a vacancy of Extra Assistant Conservator in the sanctioned cadre of the Provincial Forest Service.

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,
P. R. CADELL,
Chief Secretary to Government.
4465

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Bombay, 27th June, 1916.

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GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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Featuring J. Warren Kenigan.

An American Mine Manager in Peru has made great improvements in the property and the Governor and his Secretary try to send him away and take the profits. His life is attempted a score of times but he fights the whole city, only going away in the face of superior numbers. An aunt leaves him a girls' school. The daughter of the Peruvian Governor is a pupil, and the hero saves her from a plot by the Secretary. So grateful is the Governor that the ways are made smooth for his new son-in-law at the mine.

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MANAPMAN.

At 9 p.m. on Saturday, 1st July 1916
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At 3-30 p.m. on Sunday, 2nd July 1916.
New Romance in Sangit by
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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

The monsoon is temporarily weak except in Burma. Rainfall has been general in Lower Burma, Bengal, Central India east, Konkan and Malabar; local in Upper Burma, Assam, Orissa, United Provinces, Bombay Deccan, and Madras Deccan. A few falls also occurred in Central Provinces, south Hyderabad and Mysore.

The chief amounts are:—Akyab six inches; Moulmein five; Rangoon and Kyaukpyu three; Tavoy one and a half; Cherrapunji and Cox's bazar two; Chittagong, Jalpaiguri and Mainpuri one and a half; Lucknow and Sutna one; Pendra and Ratnagiri one and a half; Mangalore and Belgaum one; Mercara three.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Assam and Bihar, decrease in the west of the United Provinces.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 26th June 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 26th	
			1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.34	21.69	18.81	13.76
Fort [St. George's Hospital]	0.10	19.58	11.26	15.19
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	0.08	19.54	12.92	14.20
Byculla [J. J. Hospital]	0.09	21.00	12.67	14.25

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th June 1916.

Means of observations taken at 6 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 6 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.658 Inch.
Temperature of Air	85.1 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	80.1 "
Dew Point	73.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.805 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	8.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	88.9 "
Minimum do. do.	81.3 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW.W.
Movement of Wind do. do.	274 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.25 Inches
Total fall during month	21.48 "
Do. do. year	21.59 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 26th	0.21 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		LOW WATER. Day of Month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
Jun.		h. m.		ft. in.		Jun.	h. m.		ft. in.	
Mon.	26	m	9 8	26	0	26	m	1 55	17	4
			9 14	24	5			2 54a	21	3
Tues.	27	m	10 5	26	0	27	m	2 41	17	1
			9 16	24	8			3 53a	21	0
Wed.	28	m	10 46	27	0	28	m	3 22	16	11
			10 4a	24	7			4 41a	20	8
Thur.	29	m	11 22	27	5	29	m	4 3	16	8
			10 45a	24	10			5 20a	20	3
Fri.	30	m	11 55	27	9	30	m	4 42	16	6
	July		11 24a	25	1	July		5 52a	19	9
Sat.	1	m	0 25a	28	0	1	m	5 19	16	4
			0 2	25	4			6 28a	19	5
Sun.	2	m	0 53a	28	0	2	m	5 54	16	4
			0 0	0	9			6 59a	19	1

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June		Sunrise		Sunset	
"	26 (Monday)	"	6h. 3m.	"	7h. 19m.
"	27 (Tuesday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 19m.
"	28 (Wednesday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	29 (Thursday)	"	6h. 4m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	30 (Friday)	"	6h 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
July	1 (Saturday)	"	6h 5m.	"	7h. 20m.
"	2 (Sunday)	"	6h. 5m.	"	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First quarter June 9, 5h. 29m. a.m.; Full Moon June 16, 3h. 11-7m. a.m.; Last quarter June 22, 6h. 6-3m. p.m.; New Moon June 30, 4h. 12-2m, p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 26th June, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately clouded in the south-east Punjab and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Temperature is in defect at Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Mainpuri has had 1.67in., Jhansi 0.37in., Cawnpore 0.58in. and Allahabad 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual. Temperature is in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in Gujarat and the eastern half of Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 0.50in. of rain and Chanda 0.16in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Temperature is in defect in the north-eastern and the extreme eastern districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.34in., Ratnagiri 1.46in. and Mormugao 0.70in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan; Sholapur has had 0.17in. and Belgaum 1.12in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been insignificant on the north Madras coast and in south-east Madras and decreased in Malabar but increased in the Konkan, the southern half of the Deccan and in the United Provinces. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan and the United Provinces, fairly general in the south Bombay Deccan and local in the Madras Deccan while some showers have occurred in the Central Provinces.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and some showers in the Deccan and the Central and the United Provinces. A few showers are possible in east Rajputana, the south-east Punjab and on the north Madras coast.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on MONDAY, the 26th of June 1916.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total since June 1st to date.	Departure 1st November to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. (25th)	94.7	80.2	55	..	0	0
Jask	104.1	78.0	65	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	
Do. (25th)	106.5	90.5	48	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	107.3	86.9	50	..	0	—0.41
Rawalpindi	103.4	77.8	52	..	2.95	1.40
Lahore	105.8	85.0	60	..	0.56	—0.87
Hissar	108.0	85.1	45	..	1.07	
Ambala	97.7	79.1	70	..	4.78	2.50
Delhi	92.6	78.5	83	0.09	2.12	0.10
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	86.6	78.2	72	0.02	2.94	1.21
Mainpuri	84.4	75.8	87	1.67	2.93	—1.28
Jhansi	85.6	73.8	82	0.37	6.73	3.48
Cawnpore	85.0	76.7	89	0.58	14.91	12.60
Allahabad	84.2	76.5	90	0.16	20.73	17.34
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	110.1	88.4	61	..	0	—0.11
Karachi	87.0	81.0	81	..	0.21	—0.62
Ajmer	94.8	82.4	61	..	2.55	1.90
Jaipore	99.8	82.0	54	..	2.17	0.75
Kotah	95.6	85.8	50	..	3.92	1.74
Mount Abu	80.7	65.6	87	..	3.76	0.43
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	94.6	80.1	67	..	0.60	—1.00
Dwarka	89.4	81.5	81	..	0.19	—1.35
Veraval	85.8	82.1	88	..	0.87	—2.51
Rajkot	99.6	77.9	63	..	2.87	—0.55
Bhavnagar Para	104.2	80.8	98	..	1.01	—2.17
Surat	92.5	79.7	75	..	5.94	9.42
Ahmedabad	103.7	80.8	65	..	2.45	—1.23
Deesa	102.0	79.3	78	..	2.27	1.06
Neemuch	88.9	79.0	59	..	8.19	5.27
Indore	90.9	76.5	72	..	8.82	4.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.8	72.9	84	0.50	6.98	1.06
Saugor	84.4	65.4	83	0.04	5.17	—0.06
Hoshangabad	80.9	77.6	77	..	8.13	3.38
Khandawa	94.0	78.3	64	..	6.18	1.82
Akola	95.4	76.7	70	..	5.08	3.82
Amroati	93.0	75.8	68	..	9.75	4.38
Nagpur	89.6	76.1	62	..	10.36	3.14
Chanda	94.8	76.6	67	0.16	8.47	2.52
Raipur	82.3	74.1	89	0.02	10.44	3.91
KONKAN—						
Bombay	89.9	79.8	83	0.34	21.69	5.95
Ratnagiri	84.5	74.1	84	1.46	42.13	16.71
Mormugao	84.0	75.1	80	0.70	35.47	8.65
Karwar	..	..	..	..	..	..
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	97.2	75.1	62	..	3.64	—0.88
Ahmednagar	91.8	69.4	64	..	3.32	—1.49
Poona	88.8	72.5	75	..	3.18	—0.98
Sholapur	95.8	70.6	73	0.17	3.78	—0.45
Bijapur	90.4	70.5	68	..	3.47	0.22
Belgaum	76.5	64.9	92	1.12	7.98	0.72
Aurangabad	91.0	72.5	72	..	5.28	0.80
Nizamabad (Indur)	96.7	75.7	66	0.05	4.92	0.79
Hyderabad	92.4	72.5	85	..	5.39	1.54
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	82.2	73.1	91	1.15	43.90	11.44
Calicut	78.4	73.9	98	0.46	40.17	9.41
Cochin	82.8	73.7	86	0.28	27.16	2.29
Colombo	83.0	76.2	85	..	7.92	0.68
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	98.4	77.7	74	0.08	6.98	2.80
Bellary	94.8	69.9	70	0.16	9.56	—1.52
Cuddapah	103.4	78.9	68	..	0.38	—2.41
Madras	97.2	80.6	63	..	3.56	1.94
Bangalore	78.7	65.8	86	0.02	0.65	—1.92
Coimbatore	86.4	70.8	80	0.01	2.30	0.88
Trichinopoly	96.7	80.0	53	..	0.08	—1.21
Negapatam	97.4	77.8	76	..	1.20	0.32

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 26th June 1916, was 29.906 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 50 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, June 24.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain J S Lake, South Wales Borderers.
Captain J Parker, Medicals.
Lieutenant RE Sissons, West Yorks.
Second Lieut. C P Quayle, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. E G Wright, Somerset Light Infantry.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. H F Bromley, Sussex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. R Vernon, Somerset Light Infantry.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain T G Grice, Scottish Rifles.
Captain R Macdonald, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. C Clarke, East Surreys.

DIED.

Major E W Hadden, Oxford and Bucks Light Infantry.

WOUNDED.

Captain A P Faris, Irish Rifles.
Captain R H Griffiths, Sherwoods.
Captain H L Johnston, London Regiment.
Captain R E Luxmoore-Hall, Welsh Guards.
Captain H W Tollemache, Bedfords.
Lieutenant F G Bonham-Carter, Grenadiers.
Lieutenant J Duncan, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut C F Barrett, Yorks Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. Lord F D Doune, Yeomanry.
Second-Lieut. W C Hanney, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. A L Holland, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. A V Morrison, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E Penrose, Machine Gun Corps.
Second-Lieut. E Pilditch, Engineers.

EYE-SIGHT RESTORED.

"An infallible remedy for all sorts of eye disease. It cures Cataract Glaucoma, etc., without knife. No failure, no harm. It is absolutely safe highly spoken of by distinguished men. Apply for particulars to L. H. Seller, Samta, (Bengal). Dept. S41. 607.

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Possesses Government Securities. Claim paid within 24 hours.

WANTED—AGENTS ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.

Apply sharp to the SECRETARY, mentioning this Paper.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, June 26.

Opening Tone .....
Estimated Sales .....
Total Imports 33,000

Months	To-day's opening price	
June	8.05	Ready market closed +3
June-July	8.00	
July-August	7.97	
August-September	7.92	
September-October	7.88	
October-November	7.83	
November-December	7.78	
December-January	7.76	
January-February	7.74	
February-March	7.74	
March-April	7.74	
April-May	7.73	
May-June	7.72	
June-July	7.70	

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

London, June 24th.

Consols 2½ o/o .. .. 59⅞+¼
Rupee Paper 3½ % .. .. 52 } Unchgd.
Indian Stock 3½% (Sterling Loan) .. 80¼ }
Government Securities 3 o/o .. .. 69½ }
Ex. On London at Paris Francs 28.16 Unchgd.

WAR LOANS.

London, June 24th.

3½ % 1925—1928.. .. .. .. £89¼+¼
4½ % 1925—1945.. .. .. .. £96¼+1/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 24th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs.
C.I.F. June. Nominal Unchgd. .. 55

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—61½ lbs. June. Sellers .. 49—6d.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. April. Sellers Unchgd. .. 65
Victorian. April Sellers Unchgd. .. 67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. June-July. Flats Unchgd. .. 47/6

SEEDS.

Feroz pore Rapeseed 416 lbs 85% ex-ship June-July Sellers .. 60/6—1s.
Rapeseed. Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July Sellers. .. 61—1s.
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship June-July, Sellers Unchgd. .. 68/6
Toria Rapeseed June-July Sellers. .. 61/6—1s.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (LaPlata) June-July Sellers Unchgd. .. 65/6
Linseed Calcutta June-July Sellers .. .. 67—6d

COTTONSEED

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Hull Nominal .. ..£12/0/0+15s

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£130	Unchgd.
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£98½	
Copper Braziers	£155	
Yellow Metal	16½	
Hard Spelter	61½	
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool. ..	18/9	
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	£27/10/0	
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	6/4/6	

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct. 21/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. 21/7½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct. 23/6
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. 23/7½

RUBBER.

Para Rubbers:—Fine hard cure June-July.
Buyers .. .. 2/7½—
Plantation First Latex Crepe July Buyers. 2/4½—

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 26.

Yesterday (Sunday) a considerable business was reported in new Broach a Japanese house being the buyer.

To-day the market has ruled steady. There is a fair demand for new Broach and some business has been reported in July Akolas.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.
July, Akola, 266½.
September, Akola, 269½.
January, F. G. Bengal, 229.
April, Good Broach, 293½.

Messrs. PATEL BROS. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M. G. Broach	..	..	294½	Apr. 1917.
M. G. Bengals	..	229½	..	Jan. "
M. G. Bengals	232	..	..	July 1916.
M. G. Sind Punjab	..	..	..	....
M. G. Khandesh	..	..	..	
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat	..	..	..	"
M. G. Nagpore	..	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	268½	..	..	"
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	271½	..	..	Sept. 1916.
M. G. Akola Khamgaon	271½	..	..	Jan. 1917
M. G. Broach	..	..	..	"
H. G. Westerns	..	..	..	311 J/July '16.
M. G. Westerns	..	..	..	316 "
H. G. Compta	..	..	..	334 "
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	..	..	308 "
M. G. Bengals	..	..	..	"

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE Co., Ltd.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 26th June, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	..	..	228	..	25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	241	231	219	..	Ready & July
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	224	214	..	Ready & July
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	252	238	..	Ready
	..	259	..	..	25th Jan. 1917
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	254	..	Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	284	..	Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	305	..	..	Ready
Do. (H.G.)	..	298	..	..	Ready
Akola-Kghm.	..	264	256	..	Ready
Karanja (M.G.)	..	267	..	..	July
	..	271	..	..	Sept. & 25th Jan. 1917
Oomrawtee Descriptions (M.G.)	..	264	256	..	Ready
	..	266	..	..	July
Dhamangaum-Peolgaum (M.G.)	..	266	258	..	Ready
	..	264	..	..	July
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	270	262	..	Ready
	..	269	..	..	July
Nagpore-Kampti (M.G.)	..	276	268	..	Ready
	..	274	..	..	July
Wardha-H'ghat (M.G.)	..	277	269	..	Ready
	..	275	..	..	July
	..	285	280	..	Ready
Broach (M.G.)	..	287	..	..	July
	..	..	..	294	25 April 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	341	Ready
	..	..	..	335	June/July
Mathia (M.G.)	..	250	236	..	Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	323	Ready
	..	..	..	318	June/July
Sawgd.-Dharwar	..	..	..	312	Ready
	..	..	..	300	June/July
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	318	Ready
" (H.G.)	..	..	..	316	June/July
	..	..	..	314	Ready
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	311	June/July
	..	..	..	327	Ready
	..	..	..	332	June/July

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE

The following, are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 24th June, 1916:—

Cotton	6,938	Bales.
Wheat	7,731	cwts.
Linseed	9,040	"
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	238	"
Groundnuts	159	"
Castorseed	568	"
Rice	1,278	"
Myrabollams	2,206	"
Cottonseed	2,476	"
Gram	1,857	"
Jowar	2,879	"
Barley	4,438	"

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 26th— 4p.m.

Ready	Bazar Rate Rs. a. p.	Rail Terms. Rs. a. p.	Delivery.
Wheat, White Delhi 76-30 ..			
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-80 ..			
Wheat, Karachi Bangla ..			
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi ..			
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore			
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore			
Linseed, Brown Bold ..			Ready market closed
Linseed, Brown Thin ..			
Teelseed, White 85.15 ..			
" Gajar 75.25 ..			
" Black ..			
" Gajar 50.50 ..			
Poppyseed, White ..			
Groundnuts ..			
Mowraseed ..			
Forward.	Rs. a. p.		
Linseed Augt.-Sept. ..	5 13 3		
Wheat September ..	3 8 6		

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4 1-16d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4 3-32d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 3-32d. Aug.

Banks' Buying Rates:—
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready, 1s. 4 13-32d.
Do. do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 7-16d. Aug.
Do. 6 m-s Ready ..... 1s. 4 5/8d.
Francs 3 m-s do. ..... 195.
60 d-s Hongkong ..... 153¼.
Do. Shanghai ..... 215¼.
Do. Yokohama ..... 154¼.

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-12-0
Australian do.	26-8-0
Bombay do.	25-12-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	79-12-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, June 26.

The Cotton Mill Share Market was kept closed to-day in respect to the memory of one of the high priests of the Vaishnavas.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Owing to no inquiry 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes dropped to Rs. 79 and there were keen sellers at this rate.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan ex-Warrant was quoted at Rs. 91½.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 90.

BANKS.

Name and Amount paid up.	Face value.	Div. Paid.	Last Div % p.a.	Quotations nett to buyers.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.			Rs.
Allahabad Bank ..	10	Jan.-July	13%	350
Alliance Bk., of Simla. Ltd.	100	Jan.-Aug.	14%	270
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	100	Feb.-July.	9%	70
Bank of Bombay ..	500	..	15%	1,555
Bank of Bengal ..	500	Jan.-July	16%	1,700
Bank of India Rs.50	100	Feb.-July	6%	70½
Bank of Madras ..	500	do.	12%	1,300
B'bay Merchants Bk Ltd., Rs. 20 ..	100	do.	..	2
Central Bk. of India Rs. 25 ..	50	..	5%	22½
Central Co-op., Bk., Rs. 25 ..	50	..	6%	
Poona Bk (OldIssue) Rs. 20 ..	100	June	10%	Nom.
(New Issue) Rs. 15 ..	100	do.	..	Nom.
Punjab National Bk.	100	..	11%	170
Standard Bk. O 50	100	Jan.-July	Nil.	6
Standard Bk. P 50	100	do.	Nil.	22
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£			
Chartered Bank ..	20	Oct.-April	15%	£62½
Eastern Bank Ltd	£10	March	5%	56
Mercantile Bank .. £ 12½ A	25	..	8%	£22
12½ B	25	..	8%	£54
Hongkong and Shanghai Bk. Corporation	$ 125	Feb.-Aug.	33%	54½
National Bank of India £12½ ..	£25	Sept.-Mar.	16%	£41

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last half Year Div.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	May.	20	840
Bhimani Cotton Mill	100	..	3	90
Bo. Cotton Manfg.	500	Nil.	..	180
Bo. Dyeing and Mfg. Company	250	..	20	700
Bombay United	250	..	20	485
Century ..	100	May-Nov.	3	190
Central India O	500	May-Nov.	61	2,145
Central India P	500	Mar.-Sept.	5%	450
China ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	30	840
Colaba Land & Mill	700	..	55	1,830
Connaught ..	300	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	100
Coorla ..	1,000	do.	Yr. 50	425
Crescent ..	100	April.	5	122½
Carrimbhoy	250	Mar.-Sept.	10	245
David ..	250	do.	29	467½
Edward Sassoon ..	200	May-Nov.	10	175
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	20	415
Fazulbhoy ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	15	482½
Framji Petit ..	1,000	May.	40	1,180
Finlay Mills ..	250	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	262½
Gold Mohur ..	500	..	15	460
Globe ..	100	..	Nil.	50 nom.
Hindustan ..	1,000	..	30	815
Howard & Bullough	500	Mar.-Sept.	15	275
Hyderabad ..	1,000	do.	60	1,390
India Dyeing and Bleaching ..	100	do.	10	157½
Indian Manufg. ..	1,000	..	Nil.	350
Indo-China Mfg. ..	1,000	Mar.-Sept.	60	700
Indore Malwa ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	9	307½
James Greaves ..	500	Dec.	Nil.	130
Jamshed Manufg. ..	250	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	82½
Jewraj Baloo ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	20	150
Jubilee Mills ..	1,000	May	Nil	125
Khandesh ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	25	880
Khatao ..	1,000	June-Dec.	55	1,295
Kohinoor ..	500	May-Nov.	20	630
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	Mar.-Aug.	100	1,265
Madhowji Dharamsi	500	April	55	1,405
Madras United ..	1,000	June-Dec.	60	1,350
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	do.	50	1,600
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	Nil.	90
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	..	40	2,125
Nawab of Cambay ..	500	Apl.-Oct.	20	300 nom.
New Great Eastern	200	..	Nil.	175
New City of Bombay	500	Apl.-Oct.	30	960
Phoenix ..	100	Mar.-Sept.	5	152½
Presidency ..	1,000	Jan.-July	Nil.	195
Sassoon Cotton ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	500
Sassoon Silk ..	500	April	Nil.	252½
Sholapore ..	1,000	do.	150	4,975
Simplex ..	250	June.-Dec.	12½	435
Standard Mills ..	500	Nov.	30	1,210
Sun ..	125	May-Nov.	7½	80
Swan ..	250	Oct.	do.	250
Swadeshi ..	500	Mar.-Oct.	60	1,655
Textile ..	500	May-Oct.	40	1,180
Union Mill ..	1,000	Apl.-Oct.	Nil.	200
Vishnu Cotton O	500	..	Nil.	330
Vishnu Cotton P	500	..	7%	610
Western India ..	1,000	..	30	370 X.D.
Mysore Spinning ..	250	Sept.	Rs.15	240

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Dholka Railway ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	5½%	122
Amritsar Patti Rly.	100	do.	9%	149
Ahmedabad Prantij Railway ..	500	do.	8%	656
Ahmedabad Prantij Debenture ..	500	do.	4½%	Par
*Central Provinces Railway ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	116
*Dhond—Baramati Railway ..	100	do.	4½%	112
*Gujerat Railway .	100	Nov.-June	4%	99½
Hoslarpur Doab Ry. Rs. 100 ..	100	Apl.-Oct.	4%	117
*Mandra Bhon Rly. Rs. 90 ..	100	do.	4%	87½
*Pachora Jamur Rly Rs. 50 ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	42½
*Sara Sirajganj Ry Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	96½
Sialkot Narowal Ry Rs. 75 ..	100	Jan.-July.	4%	119
*Sind Light Rly. ..	100	Mar.-Aug.	7%	160
Tapti Valley Rly. ..	500	Mar.-Aug.	5%	590
Upper Sind Light Rly. Rs. 100 ..	100	Jan.-July	4%	111

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown Co. ..	100	Oct.-May	50	550
All-India U. Co. Rs 20	100	August.	Nil.	4
Bamanras ..	5	..	Nil.	5
Back Bay Bath ..	50	..	6	35
Badham Pile ..	70	June ..	7	X-D 82
Baroda Tram Co. ..	100	..	Nil.	40
Brick and Tile ..	80	..	..	3½
Bri. Burma Pat ..	100	Nil.	Nil.	100
Bo

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SUCCESSION TO A DANCING GIRL'S ESTATE.

QUESTION OF CUSTOM.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

JAYA MADHAV KALAVANT v. MANJUNATH TAI CHANDU & OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. V. Vernon, District Judge of Karwar.

This suit involved a question as regards the custom of succession among the Kalavants (dancing girls). The plaintiffs lands belonged to one Janki Nayakin. Janki died leaving a daughter Gadu and a son by name Mahadev. Gadu's daughters predeceased her leaving behind only the plaintiffs. The defendant No. 1 Jaya is the daughter of Mahadev.

The plaintiffs claimed to succeed to the entire estate left by Janki alleging that Gadu was according to the caste custom the sole legal heir of Janki to the exclusion of Mahadev.

The first defendant denied the custom set up and pleaded that among the Kalavants the daughters did not exclude sons from succession but both equally succeed. She contended that after Janki's death Gadu and Mahadev were jointly in possession of the estate left by Janki and the latter was making "vahivat" till his death and that the first defendant lived with Gadu during her life-time till 2-3 years ago when she left Ankola to pursue her calling.

The Additional Subordinate Judge of Karwar dismissed the suit on the ground that the first defendant had proved a custom of equal division between sons and daughters.

On appeal the District Judge reversed the decree of the Lower Court and awarded the claim He said that the case of Kamakshi v. Nagarathnam (5 Mad. H. C. R. p. 161) was authority for the view that the daughters of dancing girls took precedence of sons as in the case of stridhan without any qualification. The only contrary ruling quoted was based on a special custom in the Bogam (dancing) caste in the Godavari District (Chandrareka v. Secretary of State I. L. R. 14 Mad. p. 163). The evidence relied on by the Subordinate Judge to establish a special custom in the present case was wholly insufficient.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S FINDING UPHELD.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments confirmed the decree of the Lower Court. Justice Batchelor in delivering judgment observed "The question here is as to the inheritance to the property of a "naikin" or prostitute dancing girl. The competition is between the daughter and the son, and the learned District Judge has held that the daughter is the sole heir.

Mr. Mulgaonkar who appears for the son, has referred us to numerous decisions of the High Court. But the only decision which is strictly in point is that of Kamakshi v. Nagarathna (5 M. H. C. R. at p. 161) and there the learned Judges in a similar case held that daughters are preferential heirs over the sons. The books have been searched on both sides, but neither learned pleader is able to point to any decision of any High Court in which the ruling in the aforesaid case is differed from or questioned. This ruling is in accordance with the observations in Steele's Law and Custom of Hindu castes at p. 181 where we read "children of dancing girls are of their mothers' caste, daughters inherit the mother's property in preference to sons." We are the more ready to give effect to this opinion in the present case, because it comes from the District of Kanara and at page 89 section 361 of Strange's Manual of Hindu Law as prevailing in the Presidency of Madras it is stated that "the property of a dancing girl will pass to her female issue first and then to her male, as in the case of other females." Now at the time Strange's Manual was published, what is now the Bombay District of Kanara formed part of the Madras Presidency, and there is no reason to doubt that the customs incidental to "Naikins" in the Kanara District are indistinguishable from those observed by similar classes further south. On the whole, therefore, the present state of the law is in favour of the view taken by the learned District Judge whose decree must be confirmed with costs, this appeal being dismissed."

Mr. G. S. Mulgaonkar appeared for the appellant.

Mr. S. V. Polekar appeared for the respondent.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DISPUTE OVER CORN TRANSACTION.

DECREE FOR COMMISSION AGENTS.

(Before Mr. Justice Kemp.)

R. M. KARAVI,—a firm—plaintiff v. MEHTA ABDUL LATIFF OOSMAN.—defendant.

The plaintiffs were commission agents and merchants at Hubli. The defendant carried on business in Bombay in corn. The plaintiffs acted as defendant's commission agent at Hubli and purchased corn under the instructions of the defendant's agent there. The goods were taken by the defendant's agent to the Railway station at Hubli, the plaintiffs paying the cartage and there consigned to the defendant in Bombay. Hundis were drawn at Hubli by the defendant by his agent in favour of the plaintiffs who sold such Hundis at Hubli and credited the sale proceeds to the defendant in the commission agency account. These transactions took place in April 1916. The suit was in respect of the amount of the five hundis so drawn and dishonoured by the defendant. The last hundi was for Rs. 4,253-8-6 dated 28th April 1916 and the plaintiffs alleged that this was the balance found due to them on the settlement of the account by defendant's agent with them at Hubli.

The defendants in denying their liability to pay the hundis contended (1) that their agent at Hubli had no authority to settle the accounts, though he had authority to draw hundis (2) and that the goods consigned to him contained an excessive quantity of dirt and were also short in weight.

In this case his Lordship delivered judgment yesterday morning. Referring to the contention that the defendants' agent had no authority to settle accounts, his Lordship said that if he had authority to draw hundis it was clear there was an obligation upon the defendant to honour and pay them and obviously some account would have to be made up before the defendant's agent at Hubli could know whether there was any balance in the plaintiff's favour in respect of which he should draw a hundi on the defendant.

With reference to the second part of the defence that the goods consigned contained an excessive quantity of dirt, his Lordship said that in all bags of corn there was a percentage of dirt or "refraction" as it was called. In contracts for the sale of such goods in Bombay a certain percentage of "refraction" was always allowed, the percentage being greater in the case of contracts on bazaar delivery terms than on Rail delivery terms. So the presence of dirt in the bags was not a matter of surprise.

Continuing his Lordship said that it was quite clear to him on evidence that these purchases by the plaintiff were proper purchases and made with the approval and after inspection, by the defendant's agent, of the goods, not only when the contract for them was made but also when the goods themselves were measured out at Hubli. There was no such percentage of dirt proved as would entitle a buyer in Bombay to reject the goods.

With regard to the alleged shortage in weight his Lordship also found against the defendant remarking that from the defendan's letters it appeared that this contention was an after-thought.

His Lordship passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs with costs.

Mr. Desai and the Hon. Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiffs.

The Hon. Mr. Jardine appeared for the defendant.

PARISIAN DAIRY Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

A SALESMAN'S CLAIM AGAINST DYE MERCHANTS.

SUIT COMPROMISED.

JITHLAL KHIMJI CHAVTAWALLA .....Plaintiff.

v.

D. K. G. L. NARAYAN & Co.....Defendants.

(Before Justice Beaman.)

This was a suit for an account of the profits made by the defendants in their alizarine dye business from Devali of Samvat 1970 upto 5th October, 1915, and for a payment thereout of 1½ annas in the rupee to the plaintiff. The plaintiff also claimed an alleged balance of his salary from the defendants.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia and Mr. Desai appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Strangman and Mr. Moos appeared for the defendants.

The defendants were dye merchants carrying on business at Vadgadi in Bombay. The plaintiff alleged that he was in July 1914 employed as a salesman in their dye department by the defendants. The terms of his employment were not definitely settled, but the plaintiff was promised a salary and a crtain share in the profits in the dye business of the defendants. The plaintiff also alleged that the terms of his employment were embodied in a stamped agreement in August 1914. This agreement was executed by the plaintiff and acceptance of the terms therein mentioned by the defendants was indicated by the signature of one Subramaniam, a partner in the defendant firm, at the foot of the document. On execution the agreement was handed over to Subramanjam. The plaintiff asked him for a copy, but he was told that it was not usual for the defendants to give their employees counterparts. The plaintiff thereupon made merely a copy of the document and this copy he now produced. The document provided that the plaintiff was to serve the defendants for the remaining part of Samvat 1970 and a further period of 5 years and his remuneration was to be a monthly salary of Rs. 60 and a share of 1½ arnas in the defendants' profits. The plaintiff was to be at liberty to draw Rs. 100 monthly and the defendants could terminate the contract by a month's notice. The plaintiff's employment was terminated by the defendants by their attorney's letter of 21st August, 1915. At the Devali of Samvat 1970 the plaintiff was induced, on the representation that the profits were small, to accept Rs. 1,750 in full satisfaction of his salary and share in the profits. Since the Devali of 1970 the defendants had, however, made large profits aggregating Rs. 10,00,000 and the defendants, therefore, had in order to evade the payment to the plaintiff of a share in the profits, contended that the plaintiff was employed merely on a salary of Rs. 100 a month and had no share in the profits.

The defendants denied the plaintiff's story. They denied the existence of any document such as the plaintiff alleged and said that Subramaniam was not a partner in the defendants' firm. They said that the plaintiff was employed by them on a salary of Rs. 100 a month and that they never agreed to remunerate him by a share in the profits. They occasionally paid bonuses to their servants at the end of the year, but these payments were voluntary. The defendants brought into court a sum of Rs. 650 which, according to them, was the unpaid balance of the plaintiff's salary.

After the hearing had proceeded for over two days and considerable evidence had been recorded the parties came to terms. The defendants agreed to pay to the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 15,000 in full satisfaction of the whole of his claim in the suit. The suit was to stand dismissed and each party was to bear his own costs. His Lordshhip passed a decree in terms of the compromise.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Payne & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Matubhai, Jamietram and Madon.

SUIT OVER AN EX-PARTE DECREE.

(Before Justice Kemp.)

CHUNILAL AMBALAL, A FIRM, Plaintiffs vs. AMBALAL UMEDRAM AND ANOTHER, Defendants.

This was the hearing of a rule taken out on behalf of both defendants, calling upon the plaintiffs to show cause why an ex-parte decree made against them (the two defendants) on the 6th of April, be not set aside and the suit restored to the board for rehearing.

Mr. T. J. Strangman appeared on behalf of the first defendant in support of the rule. Mr. M. A. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiffs to show cause. Briefly the facts are that the plaintiffs filed this suit against the two defendants to recover a sum of Rs. 2,796-13-0 due from them on account of certain transactions which they had with the plaintiffs. The suit was heard ex-parte on the 6th of April and a decree for Rs. 2,861-7-4 with costs, was passed against the defendants on the same day. The defendants took out a rule to have the ex-parte decree set aside and the ground which they submitted to the Court to set aside the ex-parte decree was that they were prevented by sufficient cause from appearing on the date (viz the 6th of April, 1916) on which the suit was heard and decree passed ex-parte. In his affidavit in support of the rule among other things the first defendant mentioned that he did receive the summons but that summons was for appearance on the 4th of April, 1916. In pursuance of this summons he attended the Court on 4th April, but the Court was closed. On the same day, therefore, he went to the plaintiffs' firm but he was falsely informed that the suit was fixed for the 7th April, 1916. On the 6th April however, the suit was heard in his absence and a decree passed against him and his brother. On the 7th April, he went to Court but was informed that the suit was not on board for that day. He then went to Mr. Chhotubhai Solicitor, and inquired of him when the suit would be heard. He told them that the suit had already been heard and a decree taken against them on the 6th of April. He, therefore, submitted, that the ex-parte decree passed against him by the Court without any intimation of the suit being fixed for hearing on the 6th of April, was without jurisdiction and must be set aside and the suit restored on board for rehearing.

PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATION.

In an affidavit on behalf of the plaintiffs, it was submitted that the defendant's story was entirely false, their munim never saw the first defendant at his firm on the night of the 4th of April, as was alleged by him. If the plaintiffs wanted to mislead the defendant, they would have told him that the suit was fixed for hearing at some distant date. The 4th of April, which was the date mentioned in the summons was not declared to be a public holiday at the date of the issue of the writ of summons. By Government notification, it was declared a public holiday on 28th March 1916, and this fact was widely advertised. The plaintiffs had no objection to the decree being set aside on condition that the defendants deposited the decretal amount in Court.

After hearin counsel his Lordship ordered that on the defendants' depositing Rs. 1,000 in Court rule would be made absolute and decree would be set aside. If no such sum was deposited within a fortnight, rule to be discharged with costs. The defendants to be at liberty to raise Rs. 1,000 (required for the purposes of deposit in Court) on their property.

Solicitors for plaintiffs:—Messrs. Madhovji, Ramdar and Chhotubhai.

Solicitors for the defendants:—Messrs. Pandia and Co.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF JUNE, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

994-15.—C P D'Cunha, Carolina dos Santos, widow, v. Dominic Joseph Pinto, and ors, Captain and V P De Cunha, Part Heard.

366-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chitnis M and K, Part Heard, 24-6-16.

933-15.—Subnis & G, Ramchandra Vishwanath Divadkar, v. Shantaram Vishwanth Divadkar, & ors., Ard H D & Co., Part Heard 19-6-16.

S C 572-16.—Mancher & N, Mayaram Mahidhar Jain & anr, v. Purchotam Hari Ranade & anr, M V Gokhale.

C C 1443-15.—Payne & Co., Goomanji Prithviraj, a firm, v. Mirjamal Gajanand, a firm, Patell & Ez.

1389-15.—Dik Dh & P, Moreshwar Narayen Save, v. Krishnarao Narayen Save, & ors, Jeh M & S, Dik Dh & P.

179-15.—Captain & V., Birdichand Auraj, a firm, v. Nensukhdas Shivarayen, a firm, Madh K & C.

136-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

790-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors, v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.

1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ga[illegible] & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jam[illegible]das Bhai K & G.

666-15.—Vachhad & Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Baldeodas a firm, Tyabji D & Co.

1289-15.—Bhai K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey, v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

683-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

559-16.—Dubash & Co., Jerup Teja & Co., v. Tha Vasanji Jairam.

338-16.—Ard H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Hassan Dada, v. Nanabhai Cawasji Engineer.

553-15.—Ard H D & Co., Raja Bahadur Motilal Shivlal, v. The Poona Cotton and Silk Mafg Co., Ld., in Liqn, Bhai K & G.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

548-15.—Unwalla P & Papi, Haji Noor Mahomed, a firm Burjorji Framji Framji Dastoor, Patell & Ezekiel.

1218-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Khuchalchand Gopaldas, a firm, v. Jesiram Surajmal & ors.

1355-15.—Kanga & Sayani, Cawasji Edulji Dadachanji, & ors, v. Ganchi Ahmed Rasool & ors.

313-16.—Payne & Co., The Indian & Peninsular Steam Navn. Co., Ltd., v. Dharam Dass.

342-16.—Surajmal & Co., Vajangaji Khoobaji, & Co., a firm, v. Harichandra Balkrishna Naik Dandekar & ors.

355-16.—Little & Co., Wilfred King, v. Messrs. Soundy & Co., a firm, Pandia & Co.

384-16.—Bhai K & Gir, The Pioneer Bank, Ltd., (In Liquidation), v. Dhanjishaw Nusservanji Patel.

390-16.—Malvi H M & R, Nemichand Mulchand & ors, v. Laduram Pokarmal.

393-16.—Malvi H M & R, Shivpertab Sadasukh & ors, v. Nandkishore Birdichand & ors.

406-16.—N C Dalal Mahomedbhai Esufbhai Jariwalla v. Hakim Jamaluddin Amruddin.

476-16.—Wadia G & Co., Kimatrai Dharamdas, a firm, v. Allarakhia Jivraj & ors, Payne & Co.

499-16.—Motichand & D, The National Financing & Comn. Corporation Ltd., v. Kalidas Nathubhai & anr.

513-16.—Motichand & D, Umedchand Kashiram a firm, v. Kunjilal Master Delhiwalla & anr, Soonderdas & Co.

518-16.—Wadia G & Co., Kimatrai Dharamdas, a firm, v. Allarakhia Jivraj, Payne & Co.

537-16.—Captain & V, Kassambhoy Devji, v. Hossumuddin Shaik Haji, Hassam Shaik Lal & ors.

539-16—Little & Co., Messrs. Killick Nixon & Co., a firm, v. Udaychand Bhaichand & Co., a firm, Hiralal & Co.

555-16.—D J Mantri Ramchandra Luxumon Jayakar, v. Wasudev Krishnarao Kothare.

560-16.—Judah & Solomon, Bayaji Kushaba Ralay, v. Ranooji Raoji Aroo, Shunoo A Tyabji.

586-16.—M B Chothia Keshowlal Chagunlal v. Umedchand Dharamsey & ors, Payne & Co.

603-16.—Wadia G & Co., Kimatrai Dharamdas, a firm, v. Allarakhia Jivraj & ors, Payne & Co.

604-16.—Wadia G & Co., Kimatrai Dharamdas, a firm, v. Allarakhia Jivraj, Payne & Co.

607-16.—Motichand & D, Jaisinghbhai Mohanlal Dalal, v. Mulchand Jekissondas & Co., a firm, Edgelow G W & Co.

618-16.—Pandia & Co., Gangabai, widow, v. Bhanibai, widow, Nadirshaw & D.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

453-16.—Madh K & C. Damodar Anandji, a firm, v. Dhirajlal Bhimbhai & anr, Mirza M & M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

187-15.—Jehangir G and B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi, v. Hassanalli Tyaballi and anr, Payne & Co., Part Heard.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1181-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell & Ez.

767-15.—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, v. Benkorebai, & ors, Madh K & Co., Edg G W & Co.

47-15.—Little & Co., The Indian Specie Bank Ld, (in liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanawati, Hiralal & Co.

93-16.—Mulla and Mulla, Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed v. Ibram Sulleman, Payne & Co.

47-16.—Dubash & Co., Sherinbai, v. Jaiji Nowroji Dubash & ors, Surveyor & Co.

82-16—Little & Co., Arshabai and anr. v. Gordhandas Ranchhorddas Bhagat, Edg. G W & Co.

Broacha v. Kaluram Ramsukh a

1229-15—Payne & Co., Shapurji Burjoji firm Dik Dh & P Pandia & Co.

243-16.—Kharas & Co., for a pauper, Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir, v. Sonabai, widow,

463-16.—Little & Co., Pestonji Framji Shroff v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, S M & Co.

793-15.—N C Dalal, Syed Hoosein Syed Ramzan, v. Hazrabai, widow, & ors, Jam R & D, Patell & Ez.

410-16.—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji & Co., a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.

SEQUEL TO A PIECE-GOODS TRANSACTION.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Fuller charged Haji Moosa Haji Kassum with cheating one Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Hassan, a cloth-merchant, in respect of some piece-goods purchasing which he refused payment.

Messrs. Rangnekar and M. K. Azad defended the accused.

The prosecution stated that on the 14th instant the accused went to the shop of the complainant and there purchased some goods valued at Rs. 157-8-0 on promise of cash payment. When the goods had been put into the gharry the accused said he had forgotten his purse and took the complainant to his shop. On arrival there he had the goods put in and refused payment.

The Magistrate in effect opined that to say it was a case of cheating because the accused did not pay cash on delivery was absolutely absurd. Unless it was proved that the accused was a man of straw and was not in a position to pay for what he took, no case of attempted cheating could be said to have been made out, especially as previous dealings existed between the accused and the complainant.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

Examined by Superintendent Fuller the complainant said that he kept a cloth and tailoring shop. He knew the accused. On the 14th June the accused went to his shop and priced the tussore and poplin goods produced in Court. He settled the price of 9 pieces of cloth in all at Rs. 157-8-0. After settling the price the complainant asked him for cash and the accused agreed.

Before placing the goods in his gharry the accused asked the complainant to make out a cash memo. which the complainant handed over to him and demanded payment. The accused said that he had forgotten his purse at his shop and he would pay him there. Then both the complainant and the accused went with the goods in a victoria to Bhindi Bazaar to the complainant's shop. On arrival there the accused asked a servant to keep the goods inside the shop. After keeping the goods inside the shop the accused asked for the cash memo. which the complainant handed over to him. Then the accused asked the complainant to go with his (accused's) servant to the *pedi* of his (accused's) master for payment, who said he would not pay and asked the complainant to go away. The complainant then went to the accused, who told him to do his worst and he was backed up by a big "Sait." Then the complainant went to the Pydhonie Police Station where he was given a police sepoy, accompanied by whom he went to the accused again.

The sepoy asked the accused either to pay for the goods or to return them. The accused said that the goods were credited to his account and so he could not return them. The complainant then lodged a complaint at the Bazaar Gate Police Station. When the accused went to the complainant's shop there were two persons present there, Hasan Mahomed, the complainant's servant, and another man.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rangnekar the complainant said that the accused had never before purchased any goods from him. The accused said that he would pay cash. On that night the accused took the complainant to the shop of Mitta. It was not true that on the 14th June the complainant was indebted to Mitta in the sum of Rs. 150-15-0 but only Rs. 100-15-0. On that day the complainant knew that he had been indebted in the sum. Prior to that the complainant had dealings with the shop of H. A. Mitta for 3 or 4 months. On the 6th and 7th April the complainant was indebted to the shop of Mitta for Rs. 150-15-0 and passed his signature for it. After those dates the complainant had paid them in cash Rs. 50 for which he had no receipt.

DID NOT KNOW MR. MITTA.

Continuing, the complainant said that he did not know Mr. H. A. Mitta but had only heard of him. The complainant did not know that the accused had purchased the goods for his master's shop. The complainant knew that the accused bought the goods for his master's shop before he went to the police. The complainant did not know where Mr. Mitta's "pedi" was. He did not know that Mr. Mitta's "pedi" was usually closed at 7 o'clock. The complainant had never spoken to Mr. Mitta.

PREVIOUS TRANSACTIONS WITH ACCUSED.

The complainant did not know that the accused was Mr. Mitta's friend. The complainant was the cousin of the accused's wife. The accused had been for some months asking for the Rs. 150 odd. The complainant did not know Mr. Wright, whose shop was next to his. It was not true that going to Mr. Wright's shop on the night of the 14th June he called the accused outside. The accused did not tell him that he was there to collect outstandings from Mr. Wright and the complainant. The accused did not say that as the complainant had been putting off payment unless he paid at once he was going to attach his goods. It was not true that the complainant had told the accused he had no money but had some cloths which he might take in lieu of the money. The price of goods was then settled and the complainant went to Mr. Mitta's shop not to square up old accounts but to take the money for the goods.

In reply to the Court the complainant said that his goods for Rs. 200 had been purchased by him and he had paid him only Rs. 50 on account.

After some more cross-examination further hearing was adjourned.

CHARGE OF THEFT AGAINST A HAND-CART DRIVER.

ACCUSED GIVEN BENEFIT OF DOUBT AND ACQUITTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Inspector Fitzgerald charged Mudhu Krishna, a hand-cart driver, with the theft of a bale of woollen blankets valued at Rs. 420, belonging to Mr. Harjiven Valji. Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that on the 28th May a servant of the complainant's found the accused oiling his hand-cart, repairing a rope and then putting the bale of blankets in the cart in the complainant's compound at Gaiwadi. After the accused had taken the cart about three hundred yards away from the compound, the servant seized him.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that two respectable Banias had hired the accused to carry the bale to a place at Kandewadi.

The Magistrate on the evidence gave the accused the benefit of doubt and acquitted him.

DOCKYARD INSPECTOR CHARGED.

ALLEGED THEFT OF THREE CART LOADS OF PROVISIONS &c.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Third Presidency Magistrate, Superintendent Sullivan of the C. I. D. charged Mr. J. Smith, Inspector of the R. I. M. Dockyard, and Ignatius Furtado and Henderson, his assistants, with the theft of three cart-loads of provisions and hospital comforts belonging to the Supply and Transport Corps, at the Alexandra Dock.

It was alleged that about 10 a.m. on Saturday three carts containing milk, cheese, butter, etc., passed out of the white gate of the Alexandra Dock on a pass bearing the signature of Inspector Smith of the R. I. M. Dockyard. The second accused was following the carts. The Customs Preventive officer at the gate became suspicious and started to go after them. Seeing that he was being shadowed, Furtado returned to the docks with the carts, got them back inside the dock limit on a re-admission pass also alleged to have been signed by Smith. Just then Mr. Ackroid, Customs Preventive Officer, and Mr. Maguire, Chief Inspector, stopped the carts and communicated with Superintendent Sullivan, who arrived with Inspector Jeffries and with the assistance of Inspectors Shaw and Doran made enquiries, which resulted in the arrest of the accused.

The case was adjourned.

WHY ARE CLEANERS FORBIDDEN?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I shall feel very grateful, if you will spare some space in your valued paper and allow me to appeal to our able and energetic Police Commissioner to consider, whether, a cleaner should not accompany the driver on every taxi car. I believe cleaners have been forbidden ever since the incident at Colaba, where a passenger was robbed by a driver with the help of his cleaner. But, one such instance is surely not quite sufficient to deprive a taxi-driver of his assistant. On the other hand, I give below some solid reasons, which I am sure will prove, the necessity of carrying a cleaner on every taxi.

(1) The recent collison of Taxi Car No. 1996 with a carriage clearly shows that an assistant is required to do such adjustments as in this case and hence save accidents.

(2) Then again, it often happens that a tyre gets punctured on the way, and the driver has to fit a stepney-wheel single-handedly, which he would do much quicker if assisted by a cleaner. I have twice witnessed passengers going away without paying any fare, whilst the poor driver was straining every atom of his strength to fit a stepney-wheel as quickly as he could.

(3) A cleaner would always be helpful to the driver in pointing out to him an approaching danger, more so, when the driver has to look on all the four sides before he turns his car or when he is reversing it.

(4) In case of accidents occurring at places where there is no help available, a cleaner would help much.

(5) A cleaner accompanying a car would always clean it wherever it goes and whenever he gets an opportunity to do so, particularly in this wet and mudy season. Passengers would like to see Taxi Cars as clean every day, as they do on the day when they are called for inspection at the Head Police Office.

(6) Lastly, as you have pointed out, Sir, the presence of a cleaner would be as much a convenience to the passenger as to the driver.

I hear that Taxi Owners and Drivers are going to approach the Commissioner with a request to allow them to carry cleaners on their cars, which I hope, will be granted, after looking into the merits of their case.—Yours etc.

G. R. BAHADURJI.

June 24th, 1916.

THREE LITTLE RUNAWAYS.

The three little Southampton boys—Reggie, Norman, and Cecil Spray, aged 11, 9, and 7—who for some unknown reason tramped to London, have now practically recovered from their exhaustion. They slept by the roadside for five nights, selecting the most comfortable place they could find, wrote the "Daily Mail" in mail week.

In addition to 2s. 4d. with which they were sent shopping, the smallest boy, who suffers from lameness, was given a shilling by a passer-by, who noticed he was very tired and hungry.

We did not forget to say our prayers, he told his mother, and every night he knelt down and asked God to protect us and forgive us for going away.

The "Tribune" reports that a young Punjabi, Dr. Sohan Lal, has been working as House Surgeon of St. Thomas Hospital, London.

WANTED
ALL TO KNOW
THAT
THE INSTITUTE OF
APPLIED MEDICAL SCIENCES,
ALLAHABAD,
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THE HINDU AND MUSSULMAN DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,— I am afraid your correspondent Mr. S. M. Manga has failed to understand the meaning of the word "enactment" in Sec. 8 of the proposed Bill, quoted by him in support of his proposition viz., that "The Bill does not empower the Mussulman testator to make disposition of his property by will *to the extent of more than one-third*. (The italics are Mr. Manga's). In support of his contention, Mr. Manga quotes Sec. 8 of the proposed Bill which runs thus:

"Nothing herein contained shall affect the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force in British India and applicable to Hindus and Mussulmans."

I beg to submit, Sir, that there is nothing in the above clause to indicate that a Mussulman under the proposed Bill cannot dispose of his property by will to the extent of more than one-third—as argued by Mr. Manga, I am afraid your correspondent has failed to understand what the term enactment connotes! Does he suggest that the rule of the Mahomedan Law which prohibits a Mussulman from disposing of more than a third of his property by will is embodied in any enactment? Of course any of your readers who have got a slight knowledge of Mahomedan Law will say that there is no such enactment as contemplated by Mr. Manga. I ask your correspondent and such of your readers who take an interest in this matter to refer to Sec. 3 of the proposed Bill which runs as follows:

"From and after the date on which this Act shall come into force, it shall be lawful for Hindus and Mussulmans to make dispositions of property for the benefit of unborn persons, subject to the limitations hereinafter contained."

If your correspondent reads the subsequent sections—they are not numerous—he will see that his contention—as stated before—is absolutely wrong and I hope your correspondent will agree with me if he refers to Notes on Clause 8 in the "Notes on Clauses" appended to the statement of Objects and Reasons where Mr. C. H. Setalvad clearly says in unmistakable terms that "the enactments referred to in this clause are the Hindu Wills Act 1870, the Transfer of Property Act 1882 and the Indian Trusts Act 1882."

As regards disposition of property by a Mussulman by way of gift, Mr. Manga states as follows:

"At present, a Mahomedan has power, under the Mahomedan Law, to make a gift of the whole of his property in his lifetime . . . . . Now all that Mr. Setalvad's Bill proposes to do so for as the Mussulmans are concerned, is to enable them to make such dispositions for the benefit of an unborn person if they choose to do so."

Now, the gift by a donor to an unborn donee is clearly opposed to Mahomedan Law because possession can not be given by a donor to an unborn donee. In order that a gift be valid, it is absolutely essential, according to the Mahomedan Law, that possession must be given by the donor to the donee. I hope Mr. Manga and the other supporters of the proposed Bill will admit that the proposed Bill clearly violates the Law of Gifts according to Mahomedan Law.

Finally, I suppose, by way of justification, Mr. Manga says: "It (i.e., the proposed Bill) will not force anybody to make any disposition of his property for the benefit of unborn person." It comes to this, Sir, that a bill may be introduced (to take an illustration.) in the Imperial Legislative Council whereby Christians would be permitted to marry more than one woman at a time. Such marriages would be clearly opposed to the fundamental principles of Christianity but the supporters of such a Bill—like the supporters of the present Bill—would say that such a Bill will not *force* any Christian to marry more than one woman at a time but that such a Bill would enable any Christian to marry more than one woman at a time, *if he chooses to do so*. Further comment is useless!—Yours etc.

MUSSULMAN.

LANDING IN FRENCH PORTS.

NO PASSPORT FOR OFFICERS ON DUTY.

It is notified, that British Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men may land in French ports without passports if they are travelling on duty, are in uniform and possess either movement orders or leave certificates. Non-Commissioned Officers and men may similarly land if travelling on duty in uniform and in possession of Army pay books and identity discs.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 12th of Jeth Vad, 1972.
Mahomedan: 25th of Shaban, 1334.
Parsi: 20th of Deh, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 4 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 19 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre: Maurice E. Bandmann presents the "Scamps," at 9-30 p.m.

Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, Mr. G. K. Nariman's Paper on 'Some References to Zoroastrian Scriptures in Arab Authors," Town Hall, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 28.

P. and O. s. s. Khiva with English Mails of 9th instant due at 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 29.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. Umfuli via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Varieties and Cinema at 6-30 and 9.45 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6.30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

BUCHANAN.—At St. Leonards-on-sea, on the 19th June, 1916, Lilian Edith, the very dearly loved wife of Lt.-Colonel W. J. Buchanan, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Bengal.

COLOMBAWALA.—Kekhasru Hormasji, age 50, Fort, Homji Street, June 25.

GADANWALA.—Mrs. Kuverbai Framroz Hormasji Edulji, age 48, June 25.

BIRTH.

COCKBURN.—At Gulmerg, Kashmir, on the 20th June 1916, the wife of D. G. Corkburn, Kashmir, of a daughter.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut-Colonel Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C., Commanding,

June 27.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting.)

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday morning next, the 28th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7.15 a.m. Dress.—Khaki shirts, no bandoliers. Regimental saddles.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held on the following days of the ensuing week.

Monday, the 26th instant to Friday 30th instant 6 to 8 p.m. Volunteer Club, Marine Lines.

(Sd.) F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd Lieut.,
Actg: Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne Commanding.

June 26.

No. 207.—TRANSFERS.

Corporal J. W. Wyles, E. E. Company, having been appointed 2nd Lieutenant to the I.A.R.O. has been transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from 10.5-16.

P. H. RETALLACK, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding,

June 27.

205. Battalion Duties—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by E Coy. during week ending 1st July. Next for duty F Coy. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening will attend at the Volunteer Club, Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.

206. Range.—The Range is allotted for Class firing as follows.—

"P" Company.—Monday 26th. Tuesday 27th, Wednesday 28th and Thursday 29th June.

"K" Company—Friday 30th June, Saturday 1st, Monday 3rd, Tuesday 4th, and Wednesday 5th July.

"L" Company—Thursday 6th, Friday 7th, Saturday 8th, Monday 10th, Tuesday 11th, and Wednesday 12th July.

Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6.15 a.m.

The Miniature range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday afternoons.

Detail as follows.—

"B" Coy. Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesday evenings.

"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.

"E" and "F" Coys, Friday evenings.

"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.

"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.

207 Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence shortly.

208. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants will be held at the Volunteer Club, at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.

209. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service, will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant, in order that their pay may be remitted to them.

210. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

STRING BAND AT THE R. B. Y. CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

March.—White Czar ..... Lotter
Overture.—Le Chavalier Breton ..... Herman
Valse.—Smiles then Kisses ..... Ancliffe
Selection.—The Girl in the Taxi ..... Gilbert
Morceau.—Le Long du Missouri ... Christine
Melodies from Bric-a-Brac ... Monckton-Finck
Patrol.—The Coon's Patrol ..... Lotter

STRING BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play a programme of music this evening under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

State and private telegrams are now accepted for Bahrein in the Persian Gulf. The rate for private messages is eight annas a word and for state messages four annas a word in addition to the usual charges for telegrams to Bushire.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY

An ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall to-morrow at 6 p.m. (S.T.) A Paper on "The constitution, religion, manners and customs of the ancient Germans", will be read by Shams-ul-ulma Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

A CHILD'S FATAL FALL.

On Sunday, at Oomercarry, a Hindu child, 18 months old, named Narayen Ram, while playing on the second floor of its house in charge of its brother. Gopal Rama of 9 years attempted once or twice to climb a window but was pulled down. A third time the child mounted up the window and before Gopal could prevent it, slipped and fell down from a height of 25 feet fracturing the skull. Soon after admission into the Sir J. J. Hospital the child died.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.

Four attacks and two deaths from plague and one attack of cholera occurred in Bombay on Sunday, Parel reporting one attack and one death plague, Marathi Hospital one death, Kamatipura, Second Nagpada and Mandvi one attack each. There were no cases of small-pox. The total mortality from all causes was 72, as compared with 57 of the corresponding day of 1915 and 76 of 1914. Out of a total of 2,268 rats caught on Saturday, 17 were found to be plague stricken.

GIFT OF A PIANO TO GERARD FREEMAN THOMAS HOSPITAL.

The Officer Commanding, Gerard Freeman Thomas War Hospital, Bombay, acknowledges with many thanks the very generous gift of a piano by the undermentioned donors:—Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co., J. B. Backhouse Esq., Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. Haji Bachually, Messrs. H. I. Dixon & Co., Messrs. Adamji Lookmanji & Co., J. W. Linford Esq., Mrs. Pundit, W. Shepherd Esq., R. E. Fisher Esq., J. Knowles Esq., James Smith Esq., Mrs. Jenkyns, Mrs. Anonymous W. Preston Esq. and Messrs. Duncan Stratton & Co.

GREEN'S RESTAURANT.

EXTENSION OF PRESENT PREMISES.

Green's Restaurant which has become such a popular dining resort under the energetic and enterprising management of Mr. C. Stengler is to undergo considerable extensions next month.

The patronage of the restaurant nowadays is so extensive that it frequently happens that all the tables, both in the public and private rooms, are engaged and it is no uncommon sight on any evening to see parties of diners in considerable numbers waiting their turn. To meet the demand for increased accommodation the first floor restaurant has been extended by the acquisition of the west block of the building. This will be open to the public from Saturday the 8th of July.

In addition to the present accommodation there will be thus at the disposal of the public four Private Dining Rooms (known as the Albert Room, the Connaught Room, the Princess Room and the Alexandra Room), one large Dining Hall and accommodation for about 20 tables in the verandahs. The tables on the verandahs have been fitted with table lamps of coloured shades and overhead fans. Besides the "Taj Mahal" Orchestra which plays daily another Band will be in attendance twice a week i.e. on Fridays and Saturdays. It is intended to hold dances on Fridays in the main hall after dinner till 11 p.m.

BUSRA.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Allow me a corner in your paper to bring into light the following few lines to remove the panic with which people in India are stricken to come down on account of the alleged awfully bad climate of this place. Before proceeding further, I must say that this place though pretty warm, is not more so than certain places in Northern India. Neither is it a hotbed of epidemic or any other specific diseases.

In fact Busra is a good city for all classes of people who are sensible enough to exercise a little care for the observance of common rules for keeping health. There were stray cases of cholera but, thanks to the adequate arrangements of the Government Port Health Officer and his staff, the disease is completely defeated.

The Military Government is very kind and considerate to the men whom they bring out from India for serving here. Competent men whose services would be useful in this part of the world need not be in the least afraid and should not place any reliance on idle gossip about the unhealthiness of the place.

There are well-equipped hospitals and doctors, both Indian and European,—specialists in eye and other diseases whose aid is always available to Government servants.

This place is far away from the war area and firing line and is perfectly safe. Over and above Government here take greater interest in the health of their employees than any private employers.—Yours, etc.

A. C. MOOKERJEE,
I.E.T.D.,
Secretary to D. G. P. A. & R. C.

53, Strand, Busra,
June, 14th, 1916.

Official and Personal.

A "Bombay Government Gazette" extraordinary, issued yesterday notifies that the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Atmaram Anant Chitre, LL.B., to act as Chief Judge, Court of Small Causes, Bombay, vice Mr. N. W. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, or pending further orders.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER RACE ORIGINS.

MR. H. B. HANNAH'S FORTHCOMING PUBLICATION.

It may be remembered that in May 1914 Mr. H. Bruce Hannah of the Calcutta Bar went to England to arrange for the publication of a book entitled "European and Other Race Origins" dealing with European and other ethnic problems from numerous original points of view, and the groundwork of which he had written some twenty five years ago, though, of course, it has been revised and recast from time to time in accordance with the results of subsequent research. Mr. Hannah has just heard from his publishers, Messrs. Sampson Low, Marston & Co., Ltd., that they were hoping to send out review copies of the work to the press by the end of May. We may, therefore, expect to hear of its debut at no distant date.

EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The same publishers are bringing out another book recently written by Mr. Hannah, entitled "The Secret of Egyptian Chronology." It consists of two parts. Part I is a dissertation on the true nature of the ancient Egyptian Sethic Cycle, and also of certain religious festivals, called Sed and Hunti Hebs, which at regularly recurring periods used to be officially celebrated throughout a long antiquity. It is also shown how different from the true nature of this Sethic Cycle and these Hebs is the conception of them held by our leading Egyptologists. Part II is an application of the principles deduced in Part I to the various data of knowledge concerning ancient Egyptian History which have been obtained from monuments, ancient historians, etc. The result, as claimed by Mr. H. Hannah, is a symmetrical system of Chronology by which the more important dynasties—e.g. the 4th, the 6th, the 12th, and the 18th—can be assigned to definite periods with a minimum of uncertainty. Needless to say, the periods arrived at by Mr. Hannah on these lines for the dynasties referred to do not tally with any of the different periods adopted by the several rival leading Egyptologists. Mr. Hannah's method, we understand, consists of a new way of calculating the heliacal risings of Sethis, i.e. the Dog-star, Sirius, and of testing his results by seeing whether they disagree with, or are clinched by, the dates of the age-long line of Sed and Hunti Hebs. These Hebs, in fact, are, it would seem, a Chronological Control, which remorselessly and unfailingly decides one way or the other whether any particular result is right or wrong.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

At the share market the week opened with jute mill shares again claiming strong attention with the result that a large trade was put through at full prices. Fort Glosters were in strong demand advancing to Rs. 415, while Empires and Northbrooks also attracted attention. In the afternoon the market ruled quieter with less doing and prices gave way. In some cases only a small business was reported. In coal shares Equitables were still favourites. The miscellaneous section did not present any feature of interest. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Banora 9/12; Burra Dhemo 10/4; Burrakur 20/4; Equitable (ord) 43/4.

Jute:—Alliance ord 367, 369; Auckland ord 170; Barnagore ord 85; Budge Budge ord 361; Clive ord 120 to 121; Empire ord 35, 35/2, 35/4, 34/12, 35; Fort Gloster ord 412, 413, 415; Gondalpara ord 510; Howrah ord 239; Hooghly ord 49/12, 50/4; Hooghly prefs. 14/4; Kamarhatty ord 339, 335, 334/8, 335, 336; Kanknarrah ord 468; Kelvin ord 455, 450; Kennison ord 502, 505; Lawrence ord 225; Naihati ord 250; Northbrook ord 30/12, 31, Standard 303, 300.

Tea:—Desai and Parbutia 258; Killing Valley 42.

Miscellaneous:—Bank of Bengal 1,700; Darjeeling Himalayan Railway, 5 per cent prefs 103; Howrah Oil 29/12 to 30/4; Moulmein Rubber 7/12, 8; Sara Serajganj Railway 99.

Government paper three and a half per cent was quoted at Rs. 79-12 to Rs. 80, and small lots were done at Rs. 80-2 to Rs. 80-4.

BRITISH GRANT TO A LILLE HERO'S WIDOW.

The British Embassy has handed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the sum of £200 as an exceptional grant to Mme. Jacquet, the widow of the brave tradesman of Lille who was shot for sheltering French and British soldiers.

Camille Eugene Jacquet was executed in the Lille Citadel on September 22, 1915. A middle-aged wine merchant, acting merely on the dictates of duty, M. Jacquet established an underground railroad for many officers and men who succeeded in hiding in cellars when Lille surrendered in October, 1914. For weeks he fed his dangerous guests, who, as occasion arose, were guided by a Belgian professional smuggler across Belgium and reached France via England.

Perhaps the most extraordinary exploit of this heroic man was the saving of Flight-Lieutenant Mapplebeck on March 11, 1915, who, having dropped bombs on the German wireless station at Lille, was forced to come down at the gates of the city. That was at 5-30 p.m. At 11 o'clock, in spite of the swarm of German patrols looking for him, the British airman was drinking tea in Jacquet's house, where he remained for a fortnight before a favourable opportunity occurred for getting him to and over the frontier.

DACCA ASSASSINATION.

FURTHER DETAILS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 26.

The following telegram from Dacca gives further details of the recent assassination of two head constables:—

Dacca, June 25.—On Friday evening at Bairagitola near the house of Babu Peary Lall Dass, Chairman of the Municipality, two police officers Surendra Bhusan Mookerji and Rohini Mookerji, attached to the Intelligence Branch, Dacca, were shot dead. After the murder other police officers arrived and conveyed the dead bodies to the hospital. The police took immediate action and placed guards on the railway station and Buckland Bund. The post mortem examination held yesterday proved that Rohini was struck by nine shots, one passing through his brain, while Surendra received five shots. Post mortem being over, brother police officers carried the dead bodies to the burning ghat, where the last rites were performed. Both officers were men of ability in their profession. Surendra hailed from Bikrampur, while Rohini's home is in Barisal. The event has shocked the people of Dacca.

GERMAN VIEW OF WORLD PEACE.

THE CROWN OF KULTUR IN THE WHOLE CREATION."

The Dutch Anti-War Council has issued a booklet containing the replies of various neutrals and belligerents to questions whether the work of Peace Conferences should be prosecuted.

Among the answers received from Germans is the following:—

No. Moreover, quite superfluous; for the final decisive victory will and must undoubtedly be with us Germans. Then, however, we shall be in a situation to bestow, not only on ourselves, but on all civilized mankind, a lasting and the only true peace, and to maintain it. The entire course of the present war proves, indeed, that we Germans are singled out by Providence to march at the head of all *Kultur* peoples and to lead them to assured peace under our protection, because we have not only the requisite might but also the highest mental creative gifts, and form the crown of *Kultur* in the whole creation. Therefore it is reserved to us to do what no nation has hitherto achieved—namely, to bestow peace on the entire world."

We Germans, together with the lordship over unruly neighbours will also assume the office and duties of Peace Police, and with our own strength will maintain them against every side. We shall know how to nip in the bud all disturbances of peace. Submission to our leadership, which is in every respect superior, is therefore the sole and surest means to a prosperous existence for every nation, especially for neutrals, who would do best, to join us voluntarily and trust themselves to us.

CLASS DISTINCTIONS IN RAILWAY SERVICE.

A meeting of Hindus and the Mahomedans held under the auspices of the Anjumane-ziaul-Islam, on Saturday, recorded its deep sense of regret at the death of Lord Kitchener, and passed the following resolutions:—

That this meeting of Hindus and the Mahomedans held under the auspices of the Anjumane-ziul-Islam strongly protests against the action of the B. B. & C. I. and G. I. P. Railways in placing Hindu and the Mahomedan employees on the running staff of that Railway in a lower class than Parsis and Goanese with regard to their work and remuneration and submits there is no good ground for this invidious distinction. This meeting further expresses a hope that the Railway authorities will abolish the present class distinctions among their employees at an early date and mete out equal treatment to them, irrespective of their caste or creed.

That the Chairman be authorised to forward the first resolution to the Private Secretaries to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay and the second resolution to the Government of India and the Railway authorities.

GOAN UNION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual general meeting of the Goan Union was held in the Instituto Luso-Indiano Hall on Saturday last, Dr. A. G. Viegas occupying the chair. The report of the Executive Committee for the year 1915 which was read by the Honorary Secretary Mr. J. F. Gomes showed that there were 45 life members, 632 members and 43 clubs on the rolls, on the 31st of December 1915.

The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 1,286-1-10 and the expenses, including Rs. 1,000 subscribed to the War Relief Fund, to Rs. 2,060-10-0. The total funds of the Union amount to Rs. 8,132-2-4.

The following office-bearers have been elected for the current term 1916-17:—viz:—

Dr. B. Pais, President; Dr. Pascoalinho D'Souza, Vice-President; Mr. Caridade D'Souza, Hon. Secretary; Mr. J. Marcos Rozario, Assistant Hon. Secretary; Mr. Condorceth D'Souza, Hon. Treasurer and Mr. Mick D'Souza, Vice Treasurer.

BHATIA CONFERENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 26.

It has been decided to hold the next session of the All-India Bhatia Conference at Lahore during the Christmas holidays. A reception committee has been formed with Raj Sahib Heera Lal who presided at the Bombay Conference, as the chairman of the Committee.

RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—While the sore subject of Railway Zoolum is in agitation with such marvellous persistence in "The Chronicle," I may expect you to assign me an inch or two of your valuable space.

One of the arguments usually employed by the station-masters and guards for not attaching extra carriages at important stations, when the rush of passengers is very heavy and where empty third class carriages are seen mocking at the passengers from the sidings, is that the train is carrying full load and consequently no extra carriages can be attached. But whenever they want to attach extra first or second class carriages, or officer's saloons, or parcel vans, or gas cylinder trucks, or horse-boxes, or motor trucks, the argument of full load vanishes into thin air and the load is increased, without the least hesitation, to as much as double the original. The same argument is used by the railway authorities in the original composition of the train.

In passenger trains everyone and everything except third class passengers is carefully provided for. In passenger trains third class passengers have less claim to accommodation than parcels, gas cylinders, motor cars, horses, etc.!

Unlike your other correspondents, I take no issue with the railway authorities or the railway servants. I am concerned with the "system" of management of our railways by companies. What the men do is the product of the "system" and not of their individualities. Pray do not misunderstand me. I am not seeking to justify the mad economy of the authorities or the bad actions of the station staff. What I wish to impress is that the "system" is the root of the cancer; and you will never succeed in putting an end to railway zoolum if you do not rectify the "system." I hold that the only way to rectify the "system" is to end it, and substitute the system of State management in its place.—Yours, etc.,

BITTER EXPERIENCE.

THE LAST LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL MEETING.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is difficult to understand why the Governor should have asked the Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha to order when he began to discuss the Parel Road Improvement Scheme. Is it not a fact that, in every budget debate, members of council are quite at liberty to discuss every detail of the administration, though not falling strictly within the revenue and expenditure items? It has been the general practice both in the Imperial and the local Councils for members to discuss general questions of administration in the Budget debate and, especially in the last Budget debate of the Madras Legislative Council, it was reported that the hon. members expressed their views quite freely on such important points as the Reform schemes, their success and failure, the attitude of the Government towards popular demands, etc. We never thought that Lord Willingdon would take such a narrow view as to shut out all discussion on a matter of great importance of which the Government, itself, had come to a decision and passed a resolution—almost *ex parte*. This is really a matter of principle and right that is sought to be encroached upon. Mr. Wacha was quite within his rights when he referred to the great injustice done by sanctioning the Parel Road improvement scheme in the teeth of a strong and unanimous popular opposition to it. Where else could he have referred to it? it passes one's comprehension. At the same time, the wonder is that there has been no resolution nor interpellation asking the Government to reconsider their decision and that, except for the persistence and bold opposition to this wasteful and extravagant measure of Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla and Mr. D. E. Wacha in the several meetings of the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust, no public meeting has been held in Bombay, no public body has thought fit to agitate against the scheme. It is to be regretted that the local Council loses the services of such bold veterans like Sir Ibrahim and Mr. Wacha; but we are sure and it behoves hon. members of Council that they should bring forward a comprehensive resolution in the Council about the Parel Road scheme. We remember how not only the Indian members voted solidly against the scheme in the City Improvement Trust meetings but, also, Major Hepper was, throughout, supporting the popular side. Since it was carried by a narrow official majority, we have no doubt that a strong resolution for reconsidering the question will be brought forward at the earliest opportunity before it is too late.

There is another matter of public importance to which there was no reference at all in the Council, though the "Bombay Chronicle" wrote so strongly about it. It is the number of Indian High Court judges in Bombay. Till recently, the number of Indian judges had been two out of nine judges and now, there is only one as against eight European judges. The point is whether there should not be more than two Indian judges. It leaves one to think that the boasted supremacy of Bombay is not altogether correct in many respects and that there are public matters in which other provinces like Bengal and Madras can give points to Bombay. When there were nine judges in Madras, there were four Indian judges; when there were 11 judges there were five Indian judges and now out of 12 judges there are six Indian judges. In Bengal, too, the number of Indian Judges is large. We expected that some member would have referred to this anomalous position, quite casting a slur on this Presidency.—Yours, etc.

"VOX POPULI."

CRICRET IN BOMBAY.

FRIENDS' UNION C. C. V. HINDU GYMKHANA

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a draw. The scores:—

FRIENDS UNION C. C.

V. V. Kantak 15, B. A. Dalvi 10, M. S. Jayaker 3, K. A. Date 26, D. A. Shete 49, Vithal 68, W. B. Talpade 6, Bhatvadeker 11, P. K. Telang 0, N. G. Prabhaker 12, R. V. Agasker 10, extras 1. Total 211.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Pupala 0, Swami 39, Rajaram 3, Shivram 69, Bhajwal 43, C. V. Mehta not out 10, Parshottam 6, Rest did not bat, extras 4. Total 167.

At the conclusion of the match on the Hindu Gymkhana ground the President of the Friends Union Club, Mr. S. A. Shete on behalf of the club presented a purse to Messrs. V. V. Kantak and P. Vithal for their excellent batting performances at the last cricket carnival.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. C. C. V. GRANT MEDICAL C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Bombay Y. M. C. A. 1st XI by eight runs. The scores:—

GRANT MEDICAL C. C.

Variawa 7, Swami 3, Baruchа 4, M. Habib 9, Gruthu 0, Baluch 2, Engineer 2, Wagle 0, Gurbaxani 0, Kothari 5, Kulkarni 1, extras 7. Total 40.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A. C. C.

W. R. Padgett (Capt.) 3, H. Hall 1, B. Mayers 0, A. L. Rhenius 0, B. Wyborne 0, B. R. Wasker 3, A. Rubens 11 D. Wasker 3, D. Munro 7, A. Pass 7, G. B. Mayers 8, extras 5. Total 48.

ELPHINSTONE C. C. V. GANDEVI C. C.

The above match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Elphinstone Club by 128 runs. The scores:—

ELPHINSTONE C. C.

D. K. Kapadia (Capt.) 156, J. H. Elchidana 53, A. R. Driver not out 21, Rest did not bat, extras 27. Total for 2 wkts. 257.

GANDEVI C. C.

R. Kalapesi 4, M. C. Kapadia 42, M. R. Gazdar 30, J. M. Katrak 9, D. Mobedjina 10, B. Bilpodiwalla 12, K. Pavri 11, M. B. Katrak 0, A. Mobedjina 5, F. M. Katrak not out 0. Motiwalla did not bat, extras 5. Total for 10 wkts. 128.

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. "B". C. C. V. G. I. P. RY. "B" C. C.

The above match was played on Saturday and resulted in a win for the Central Y. M. C. A. "B" Team by 37 runs. The scores:—

CENTRAL Y. M. C. A. "B"

Underwood 4, Ernest 29, Benjamin 5, James 12, Willard 1, Barkar 1, W. Hildreth 26, Benner 3, H. Hildreth 0, White (Capt.) 16, Robinson 4, extras 4. Total 107.

G. I. P. "B" TEAM.

Thorley 0, Thompson 21, Lele 7, Amre 4, Chard (Capt.) 0, Elliott 2, Bruno 13, Avantinali 13, Brady 5, Cooper 5, Rahimtullah 0, extras 0. Total 70.

H. M'S CUSTOMS C C. V. THE ZINGARI C. C.

This match was played on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Customs by 32 runs. The Scores:—

ZINGARI C. C.

Hildreth 2, Strond 12, Patesson 1, Wilson 5, Rockley 5, Harwood 11, Gidney 6, Lynn 10, Hogan 5, Lindburg 2, Winkler 0. Total 59.

H. M'S CUSTOMS C. C.

Patel 32, Navin 1, Khambatta 7, Wagle 0, Dudley 2, Walsh 7, Ganpat 18, Bhapoo 6, Kelby 5, Ramrao 13, Eccles 0, extras 6. Total 91.

CUSTOMS C. C. V. THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Saturday, the game resulted in a draw in favour of the visiting team:—

Scores:—

H. M.'S CUSTOMS C. C.

W. B. Kelly 2; B. S. Bhapoo 25; Ganpat 84; Wagle 21; Raja 11; Patel 6; Dalvi 9; rest did not bat; extras 23; total (for 5 wkts.) 181.

*Innings declared.

THE ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Visram 2; Ali 6; Parkar 10; Vali Ahmed 1; Mahomed 4; rest did not bat; total (for 5 wkts.) 23

THE ZINGARI CLUB V. JOHN BRIGHT C.C

The Zingari Club scored an easy victory over the John Bright Cricket Club by 7 wickets and 4 runs.

Scores:—

JOHN BRIGHT C. C.

D. F. Daruwala 3; P. N. Baria 14; F. S. Mehta 0; M. R. Wadia 18; N. R. Sethna 3; J. A. Bamboat 2; H. Mody 6; P. A. Mehta 0; B. A. Limbuwalla 4; B. M. Kavanjie 0; H. A. Kasad 0; extras 37; total 113.

THE ZINGARI CLUB.

L. Chamareth 7; A. J. Patusar 48; H. G. Wilson 27; S. F. Pearcey 1; F. M. Rockley 18; rest did not bat; extras 16; total (for 3 wickets) 117.

CRICKET FIXTURES.

NEW HINDU C. C.

July 1st—Y. M. C. A. C. C.
July 2nd—Bombay Young Cricketers
July 8th—Elphinstone C. C.
July 9th—Gujrathi Union C. C
July 15th—Ghatcooper C. C.
July 16th—Instituto Luso Indiano.
July 22nd—John Bright C. C.
July 23rd—New Cyrus C. C
July 29th—B. B. & C. I. Ry. C. C. (B.)
July 30th—D. Bhandarwada C. C.
August 1st—Bombay Telegu C. C.
August 5th—Coronation C. C
August 6th—Jolly C. C.
August 12th—Mahomedan C. C.
August 13th—Y. M. C. A. C. C.
August 20th—C. K. P. C. C. and International C. C.
August 26th—Esplanade Liberal C. C.
August 27th—Radiant C. C.
September 2nd—St. Xavier's College Gym.
September 3rd—Arya Bandhoo C. C.
September 10th—P. J. New Shivaji C. C.
September 16th—Mahomedan C. C.
September 17th—Imperial C. C.
September 23rd—G. M. College Gymkhana.
September 24th—Islam Gymkhana.
September 30th—Parel Young Jolly C. C.
October 1st—Chitrapur C. C.
October 7th—Sir J. J. School of Art C. C.
October 8th—Thana Young Cricketers.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Tuesday, June 27, 1916.

THE FUTURE OF EDUCATION.

Ideas of reconstruction are in the air. Every department of life has had a flood of light thrown on its present inadequacies and its future needs by the conditions which an unprecedented war has brought about. And it has become a test of statesmanship in every country affected by the war to seek for ways and means, so that the end of the war should find it at once prepared effectively to meet the after-effects of the war and best fitted,—intellectually, no less than materially and socially,—to recommence its life in the onward march of humanity. No problem in any of these countries will demand constant vigilant attention and immediate organised action so much as the task of constructing its educational edifice. It is not, therefore, surprising that some of the best minds in England should be pressing for the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission on Education after the war. In a suggestive article on the subject, the "New Statesman" points out the urgency of this step.

The review of the present conditions of education in England and the indications of the problems after the war set forth in the "New Statesman" are of absorbing interest to those responsible for education in this country. The moment for a reconsideration of the subject is no less opportune in India than in England. In the latter country "the educational machine has stopped . . . . and the universities, the medical schools the technical colleges, even the tops of secondary schools and artisan institutes have not only been nearly emptied of their male British students, but their activities are remaining very largely suspended for a period already running into a good many months." The conditions in India are, of course,, not so extreme. But against this, the immense fact has to be faced that, whatever the defects of the educational system in England, it must be borne in mind that that country has not only been the centre of the British Empire, but also one of the most advanced countries, if not the most advanced country, in the civilized world and that India, on the other hand, has remained the most backward country in this matter, not merely in the British Empire, but also in the whole world. Again, if a substantial reconstruction is to be made, —as it must inevitably be made,—in the position of India in the Empire and, if, thereafter, India is to play her part efficiently as a member of the Imperial family, it will be essential that educational activities in this country should be accelerated, not ten-fold but a hundred-fold, in order to bring them into line, slowly indeed, but surely, with those in England and other parts of the Empire. If this is not done, the intellectual strength of the British Empire, in the peaceful struggle of the nations after the war, will depend on the strength of the weakest link in the chain and will, to that extent, be jeopardised. Therefore, if the conditions in India are not similar, the problems of education are there in abundance crying for solution, and the need for their exhaustive and expert consideration is ten-fold. And the general considerations which must guide any future developments in England must, again, apply, with greater relevance in this country—modified, of course, as regards details by her peculiar conditions.

The first great thing that emerges is that, to quote the "New Statesman", even if we all wished things to be resumed (after the war) as before, we should find that there is much that cannot be set going again. Some reconstruction, adds the journal,

has become imperative of our universities; of the relation between them and the secondary schools on the one hand and the institutions for vocational training on the other; of their exiguous financial resources in view of the task before them; and above all, of the streams and avenues or ladders, —whatever may be the metaphor to be used, —by which these institutions of higher education are supplied with recruits.

Instead of a beggarly score or so of thousands of full-time undergraduates in all faculties in the whole United Kingdom,—the city of Tokyo alone claims to have a hundred thousand college students within its wide area,—we shall need, the "New Statesman" urges, to multiply the number ten-fold, with a corresponding widening of the scope of their professional work. If this is to be the need of advanced England, it is unnecessary to set imagination working to picture the wants in this respect of this country. But universities and other institutions of higher education, whether predominantly literary, scientific, commercial, or technological in their scope, are themselves, we are rightly reminded, dependent on the educational machinery of secondary grade, by which alone they can be supplied with adequately prepared students. And in this connection the following extract, though it deals with conditions in England, tells more eloquently of the needs of India:

"Where do we stand with regard to our provision of secondary schools, whether predominantly literary, scientific, commercial or technologically in their bias? We can neither multiply our doctors and chemists, our engineers and economists, our agricultural experts and foresters,—let alone our schoolmasters and professors,—nor yet give them the qualifications indispensable for their work, unless we can greatly increase *the absurdly small proportion of the population to which alone we now extend the opportunity for secondary education*—" (the italics are ours).

If the proportion of boys and girls receiving secondary education in England is considered absurd, language must fail to describe adequately the proportion of population which in this country is denied any opportunity for secondary education. The task in this direction still left undone by Government is stupendous. "We have still to think", adds the "New Statesman," "of the seven millions in the elementary schools, with all the shortcomings in both, physical care and mental training, that the war has revealed. We have not even got all the children of the United Kingdom into schools." Here in this country we have unfortunately still to think not merely of the few millions in elementary schools but of the hundreds of millions who have no school to go to. It is impossible to set forth adequately our wants in this respect—so abysmally is the whole country steeped in ignorance.

MR. MUZUMDAR AND THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

Those concerned for the welfare of the Sydenham College of Commerce must have learnt with concern of the resignation of Mr. N. M. Muzumdar from the lecturing staff, which was announced in last week's "Gazette." Mr. Muzumdar joined the lecturing staff of the College over a year and a half ago, as Lecturer in Indian Economics and Administration, and has not only rendered brilliant services as a lecturer, but had done much for the corporate life of the College by the active and useful interest he took in the lives of the students and in the fostering of their institutions. By them, it is undoubted, the severance of his connection with the college, will be severely felt. But the importance of the matter does not end there. It involves an important question of principle, and a grave doubt as to whether the step taken in appointing a professor over the head of Mr. Muzumdar is one of wise policy. For, it seems patent that his resignation has been brought about by the recent appointment of Mr. Burnett-Hurst as Professor of the College. Mr. Muzumdar, we understand, accepted the post of a part-time lecturerer in the expectation, if not with the definite understanding, that he would be appointed a professor when the time was opportune. In these circumstances the appointment of Mr. Burnett-Hurst over his head would naturally be regarded by any man in the same position as intolerable. We find that Mr. Muzumdar holds the same qualifications as Mr. Burnett-Hurst, the only distinction being that they graduated at the same university with different honours subjects; while another curious feature of the appointment is that Mr. Burnett-Hurst has been appointed Professor of Statistics and Indian Economics. Now, whereas "elements of statistics" only figures as part of a subject in the course for the Degree of Bachelor of Commerce in the Bombay University, "Administration," on which Mr. Muzumdar was Lecturer and which is his special subject, is a subject in itself. We have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Muzumdar is as well, if not better, qualified to handle Indian Economics than Mr. Burnett-Hurst. It becomes, therefore, difficult to find any justification at all for his appointment. It is true that a Government resolution, published before the College was started, lays down that the Principal and the Professor shall be recruited in England, but that does not seem to us a valid excuse for putting an affront upon an Indian lecturer by appointing over his head a man on a much higher salary, who is no better qualified and has not the valuable experience at his back, that is possessed by the former. But, as a matter of fact, Mr. Burnett-Hurst has not, in the proper sense of the term, been recruited in England. He comes from the Indian Educational Service and has been for a period at the Muir College, Allahabad. Here, again we have a deplorable instance of shutting a fully qualified and experienced Indian out of the higher grades of the Education Service of his own country. The practice is quite indefensible, and is calculated to make Indians despair of ever getting proper treatment in this matter. If Mr. Muzumdar has resigned on this account, he has taken the only honourable course open to him, and should have the sympathy of all self-respecting men.

Notes of the Day.

The Russian Offensive.

Any idea that the progress of the great offensive conducted by General Brussiloff was likely to be checked by the efforts of the German Headquarters Staff to assist the Austrians is dispelled by the telegrams this morning, which tell us of the capture of Kimpolung, thus completing the Russian occupation of Bukhovina; that the Austrians are in full flight towards the Carpathians; that their right wing is jammed against the Roumanian frontier; and that, Kolomea, the only connecting link between their Galician and Bukhovina forces, is menaced on three sides. Kimpolung is some sixty miles south of Czernowitz and is almost on the Roumanian border in the southern extremity of Bukhovina. Its position illustrates the rapidity with which the Russians have progressed in this direction since the capture of Czernowitz. The Secretary of State's telegram to the Viceroy has, for once in a way, sent us quite an intelligent appreciation of events and, in summing up the results of the last four months, points out correctly that the disappearance of the German striking force through the exhausting efforts to break through the French defences at Verdun, rendered the moment safe for the Russians to commence their new offensive without any doubt of success. This reduction in the enemy's mobile forces makes it highly improbable, further, that they will be able at any stage to hold up the Russian offensive. We must not allow past experience to make us nervous of accepting the facts of the Teutonic exhaustion, now that the results are actually beginning to be felt.

The Capture of the Brussels.

The German Navy is entitled to congratulate itself on the capture of the Harwich packet, which it appears was laden with foodstuffs. The first report was that she had been captured by four destroyers. That was extremely unlikely, and a second report says that the capture was effected by a submarine. The fact is, probably, that the destroyers came out to escort her into the little harbour of Zeebrugge, as soon as she was brought close enough for them safely to take this risk. Accidents of this sort, we suppose, must happen in the best patrolled waters, but one rather wonders at the policy of allowing the vessels carrying on the service between Harwich and the Hook to make their run without escort, when destroyers and torpedo boats for their protection must be available. It is stated that this was the tenth attempt to capture the Brussels, and it is possible that continued immunity from capture had led both the company and the Admiralty to take risks, which were not perhaps strictly justifiable. The Brussels is only a small packet of 1,380 tons. She was built in 1902.

Why Not?

When we were discussing the dilemma that had arisen in the Small Causes Court the other day, we forgot for the moment, in our foolishness, that there is such a thing as the cyclical mode of progression. The Government were wiser and have thus found the solution of a problem that seemed at first sight one of extreme difficulty. Had we remembered our "Alice in Wonderland," that classic of child literature, the same idea might have occurred to us. Lovers of Lewis Carrol's immortal work, of course, remember the mad tea party, where it was always tea time and the guests kept moving round at intervals into one another's places. During Alice's sojourn at the tea-table the only one who got any advantage from the move was the Hatter, as he moved into an empty place and got a clean cup, while the others all moved into places just occupied by their neighbours, Alice not only getting a dirty cup but the discomfort of the Doormouse having just upset the milk-jug into his plate. Some of the gems of conversation at this tea party also come back to one. "You might just as well say," said the March Hare to Alice, "that I 'like what I get' is the same thing as 'I get what I like'". And when the Doormouse, in his story, said the three little girls were taught to draw everything that began with an M, and Alice enquired "Why with an M?", the Doormouse floored her by retorting "Why not?", which is about the most effective retort known to the annals of controversy, and is as applicable to the critics of Government as anyone else.

The Flunkey Chorus.

It is not surprising that the manners of Allahabad are aped in Bombay in quarters that laboriously aspire to bask in the official sunshine. We have no doubt that during the next few days quite a number of the journals of flunkeydom, which have been engaged assiduously in the game of barking at Mrs. Besant and her paper, will discover that they have never heard of "New India" and know nothing about its policy or its writings. The matter is, of course, quite irrelevant; because, though the action against "New India" has brought the Press Act under a furore of criticism which it had not previously known, the case against the Act rests upon grounds which are quite independent of the merits or the policy of any particular journal which has had to suffer. One of the most notable features of the great demonstration in Bombay on Saturday night was the unanimity of pressmen representing quite different schools of thought in politics. Mr. Natarajan, who moved the resolution calling for the repeal of the Act, indeed, made a point at the outset of his speech, of dissociating himself from any agreement with anything that had been said about Home Rule and the policy of particular journals, a point that was unfortunately omitted from our report, owing to the fact that the opening sentences of the speech were not clearly heard by the reporters. It is the fact that every Indian journal of any standing at all is wholly opposed to the continued existence of the Act that makes the case against it so strong. Journals which have *carte blanche* to defy it, of course, cannot realise its terrors,—as we said yesterday,—for others less happily placed, and a paper that has been guilty of the atrocity of publicly proclaiming the necessity of using physical violence in dealing with Indian labour, with impunity, may well think that the Act is a very mild sort of measure for the control of the Press.

Indian Shipbuilding.

Dr. Radha Kumud Mukerji, the eminent Bengali scholar and the author of an erudite work on Indian shipbuilding, in a lecture he delivered at Darjeeling the other day, gave the results of his researches, which go to prove conclusively that the dominance which ancient India exercised in the commercial world was mainly secured by her shipping and maritime activity. How successful and efficient was the construction of ships by the ancient Hindus is evident from the following impartial testimony:—

A French writer, F. B. Solvyns, writes in his 'Les Hindous" (1811): "In ancient times the Indians excelled in the art of constructing vessels, and the present Hindus can in this respect still offer models to Europe—so much so that the English attentive to everything which relates to naval architecture, have borrowed from the Hindus many improvements which they have adapted with success to their own shipping. The Indian vessels unite elegance and utility and are models of patience and fine workmanship."

Similarly, that distinguished Englishman, Sir John Malcolm, writing in the "J. R. A. S.," Vol. I, says: "Indian vessels are so admirably adapted to the purposes for which they are required that notwithstanding their superior science Europeans have been unable, during an intercourse with India of two centuries, to suggest or at least to bring into successful practice, one improvement."

A Revival.

Prof. Radha Kumud expressed the hope, shared by all his countrymen, that Indian shipping,—of which he gave an account and which played such a considerable part in the history of the country, in the development of its commerce and the spread of its civilization,—may be revived under the aegis of the British rule by the establishment of a dockyard for the building of ships and of naval schools and colleges for the training of the necessary men. That there can be no difficulty in having the navy manned will be admitted, by every one who has realized the character of the work done by the Indian lascars under all unfavourable circumstances. As Dr. Brijendranath Seal said at the same meeting:—

Our lascars, then, represent ancient and hardy sailor stocks, and given proper training and opportunities, they may yet prove to be a valuable asset to the British Empire, as the martial races have shown themselves to be.

The Plumage Trade.

That in spite of the stringent prohibitive legislation and the vigilance of the Customs authorities, daring attempts should still be made, such as that just reported from Karachi, to smuggle out of India large quantities of wild birds' feathers, shows that the business pays handsomely to the miscreants who participate in this iniquitous trade. India's trade in feathers has, of course, considerably fallen off during the last few years. The value of her imports of this commodity in the years 1910-11, 1911-12, 1912-13, 1913-14 and 1914-15, was £82, £122, £137, £83 and £82 respectively. The value of exports from India during the same years was £222, £118, £156, £252 and £120 respectively. It will be seen that India exports more than she receives of the commodity. The export trade is almost wholly confined to Burma; as, out of £120 worth shipped out of India in 1914-15, £119 worth was shipped from Burma and only £1 worth was exported from Bengal. Of course, not all the feathers exported from India belong to the wild plumage variety, but the major portion do. In addition to this, it is apparent that considerable quantities of the latter kind go out of India through illicit means. India's contribution, therefore, to the purveying of a depraved taste of modern society cannot be held to be insignificant. In India itself feathered caps for children are unfortunately coming into vogue more and more. Very few of the parents are aware of the tainted sources from which the plumage comes. In this connection, one notes with sympathy the appeal that Mr. Labhshankar Laxmidas, the well-known humanitarian of Junagadh, has addressed to the Viceroy asking that a stop should be put to the sale of feathered caps in India and for the total prohibition of the export of feathers.

An Arts College For Sind.

It is announced that a movement is on foot to start an arts college in Hyderabad, Sind. This announcement, welcome as it is, should be read with the resolution which the members of the Gokhale Society of Ahmedabad have just passed regarding the insufficiency of the Gujerat College to meet the growing wants of the people. The resolution noted with regret that for the last few years fresh students find great difficulty in securing admission to the Gujerat College, with the result that many of them have perforce to give up their higher studies. The complaint, however, is not confined to Gujarat, it is chronic throughout this Presidency, which, in spite of its vaunted progress in education, according to annual reports of the Director of Public Instruction, is very backward as compared with Madras and Bengal, for instance, as far as provision of facilities for higher education in the shape of colleges is concerned. The movement for a college in the Karnatic,—now so unfortunately delayed,—brought into prominence this glaring defect in our educational arrangements. Unless, therefore, we have the college established in the Karnatic soon, and also one each in Sind and Gujarat, it cannot be said that facilities for higher education in the Presidency are anything like satisfactory.

ENGINEER AS PRINCIPAL OF EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY.

"Sir James A. Ewing, Director of Naval Education, has been appointed Principal and Vice-Chancellor of Edinburgh University in succession to the late Sir William Turner," says the "Daily News."

"The appointment, says the journal, will be received with considerable surprise not only by the citizens of Edinburgh, but by the academic world generally. Edinburgh University is famous for its medical school, but the new professor has gained his distinctions in the sphere of engineering, his appointment being taken as an indication of the greater attention to be paid in the University to scientific research in its industrial aspects.

"Sir James Ewing is a native of Dundee, and is sixty-one years of age. After having filled the chairs of engineering at Tokio, University College, Dundee, and at Cambridge, he was appointed to the post of Director of Naval Education. It may be noted that Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, is Chancellor of the University.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

BUKHOVINA OCCUPIED.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT IN TRENTINO.

VERDUN AND GERMAN PRESTIGE.

ITALIAN NAVAL LOSS.

The Russians have completed the capture of Bukhovina:

By occupying Gurahumora, General Letchetsky has jammed part of General Pflanzer's right wing against the Rumanian frontier. The Russians now menace Kolomea on three sides, and the Austrians are in full flight towards the Carpathians.

The Russians have repulsed German attacks on the Dvina front and captured an outlying fort on the Styr. The Russians broke the enemy's front line north of Radziviloff. They continue to capture vast quantities of stores abandoned in the enemy's precipitate flight.

The Germans continue to pay a fabulous price for the smallest gains at Verdun. The 125th day of the battle of Verdun witnessed numerically the strongest German attack hitherto made.

The French stopped a German attack south of Mort Homme by fire, and carried portions of trenches west of Thiaumont. There have been violent bombardments elsewhere on the right bank of the Meuse.

General Haig reports that an attempted night raid east of Loos was repulsed, and there was heavy shelling in the neighbouring districts.

The Austrians have begun to retreat in Trentino and the Italians continue to advance vigorously on the heels of the enemy.

The Italian auxiliary cruiser Citta di Messina and the French escorting destroyer Fourche have been torpedoed in the Straits of Otranto. Most of the crews were saved.

The Allied fleets have bombarded Ports Lagos, Dedeagatch and other Bulgarian ports.

In the Prussian Diet, the Socialist Herr Streebel delivered a sweeping attack on plutocrats. England, he said, had raised three millions by taxation, and not by loans as Germany had done. He gave warning that if the war lasted another year, different forces would be set moving in Germany to curb the powers of the Junkers.

The German Chancellor has authorised a statement that he endorses Herr Scheidemann's opposition to territorial gains from the war.

The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, has resigned.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL FLIGHT.

ARMIES JAMMED ON RUMANIAN FRONT.

GEN. LETCHITSKY'S STRATEGY.

PART OF PFLANZER'S ARMY JAMMED.

AUSTRIANS IN FULL FLIGHT.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, June 25.

By occupying Gurahumora, General Letchitsky has jammed part of General Pflanzer's right wing against the Rumanian frontier. The Austrian left holds Kolomea, the only remaining connecting point between the enemy's Galician and Bukhovinian forces.

The loss of Kolomea would uncover all the roads to Lemberg via Stanislavoff. The Russians now menace Kolomea on three sides. The Austrians are in full flight towards the Carpathians.

RUSSIANS CAPTURE KIMPOLUNG.

OCCUPATION OF BUKHOVINA COMPLETE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, June 25.

After fierce fighting the Russians have captured Kimpolung with two thousand prisoners. This completes the occupation of Bukhovina.

RUSSIAN SUCCESSES ON DVINA FRONT.

ENEMY'S LINE BROKEN AT RADZIVILOFF.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, June 26.

The Russians have repulsed German attacks on the Dvina front and captured an outlying fort on the Styr near Chartorysk with two heavy guns. The Russians bayoneted the garrison.

The enemy attacked the Russians south-east of Sviniusky and reached some parts of our trenches, but were unable to stand the losses and fell back on the whole line. Eight hundred men, half of whom were Germans, were captured. The trenches were filled with corpses and bayoneted wounded.

The Russians broke the enemy's front line north of Radziviloff. The Russians continue to capture vast quantities of stores abandoned in the enemy's precipitate flight.

RUSSIAN POSITIONS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 26.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Russians at Wiznite and Guramafora are over 40 miles distant from the Stral and Dvina Passes respectively.

RUMANIAN INTERVENTION.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

The "Times" correspondent at Bucharest says, that the Russian successes are producing a profound impression in Rumania. The Unionist Federation began on Monday a new series of demonstrations. The speakers urged the necessity of having a day for Rumanian intervention.

A Bucharest telegram to the "Idea Nazionale" states that M. Bratiano has had a long conference with the King considerin the Russian offer to give Rumania Czenowitz in return for intervention.

ARMY DECORATIONS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, June 25.

The "London Gazette" announced that the Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to Major Dopping-Hepenstal, First Gurkhas; Captains H. R. Hunt, 25th Punjabis, P. F. Gow, Medicals and P. C. Hobart, Engineers.

The Military Cross has been awarded to Captains W. R. James, 89th Punjabis; Lieutenants T. N. Kemp, Ninth Gurkhas; C. Tedman, Indian Army Reserve of Officers; and Second-Lieutenants W. G. Gough, Second Gurkhas and J. A. Kiddle and F. A. Menzies, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

AUSTRIAN RETREAT IN TRENTINO.

ITALIANS ON THE HEELS OF THE ENEMY.

IMPORTANT SUCCESSES ACHIEVED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

ROME, June 26.

It is officially announced that the Austrians have begun to retreat in Trentino and that the Italians have re-captured several positions. They continue to advance vigorously on the heels of the enemy.

A communiqué says the Italians achieved important successes and forced the Austrians to evacuate Castle Gomberto, Asiago and Monte Cengio and are following up the enemy hot-foot.

ITALIAN GAIN ON ARSIERO FRONT.

(Reuters' Telegram.)

ROME June 25.

The communiqué says:—We drove back the enemy south and west of Arsiero.

ITALIANS' BRILLIANT PROGRESS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 26.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The Rome correspondent of the "Central News" states that the Austrians between Adige and Brenta have been driven back from one to two kilometres. The Italians are progressing brilliantly on the Arsiero-Asiago plateau.

ITALIAN CRUISER TORPEDOED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PARIS, June 26.

The Italian auxiliary cruiser Citta di Messina and the French escorting destroyer Fourche, have been torpedoed in the Straits of Otranto. Most of the crews were saved.

IRISH SETTLEMENT.

NO FURTHER DIFFICULTIES EXPECTED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 24.

The decision of the Belfast conference was received in London with relief and satisfaction. No further difficulties are anticipated. The issue in Belfast was doubtful until Mr. Devlin made an eloquent appeal and gave intimation that he and his colleagues would support Mr. Redmond in resigning, which carried the day.

A meeting of 4,000 persons at Cork, convened by Mr. William O'Brien, passed a resolution protesting against a settlement involving the partition of Ulster.

Lords Balfour of Burleigh, Cromer, Halbury, Midleton and Salisbury, in a statement, declare that the question is not local but imperial, and should be dealt with after war.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

EARL SELBORNE RESIGNS PRESIDENTSHIP.

(Reuters' Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

The Earl of Selborne, President of the Board of Agriculture, has resigned.

HOLY PLACES OF ISLAM.

LUCKNOW MOSLEMS' APPREHENSIONS

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, June 26.

Maulana Abdulbari Saheb, Khadimul Khuddam, Anjuman Khuddam Kaaba, Lucknow, has sent the following telegram to the Private Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy:—

The news of the declaration of independence by the Sherif of Mecca has produced consternation among the Musalmans and is causing them the most painful anxiety for fear lest this may bring about a fresh war and convert their most sacred places into fields of slaughter and carnage. The impudent besiegers of the tomb of their holy Prophet, may peace be upon him, and his sympathisers, will stand for ever condemned in the eyes of the Muslim world as enemies of Islam.

An emergency meeting of the Council of the All India Moslem League will be held this evening to consider the situation. A public meeting of Musalmans of Lucknow will also take place at Rifa-I-Am to-morrow.

125TH DAY OF VERDUN.

ENEMY'S FABULOUS PRICE FOR SMALLEST GAINS.

GERMAN PRESTIGE AT STAKE.

(Reuters' Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

The hundred and twenty-fifth day of the Battle of Verdun witnessed numerically the strongest German attack hitherto made, says a French semi-official statement.

The Germans continue to pay a fabulous price for the smallest gains. For instance they suffered terrible losses at Fleury in order to occupy a few houses at the entrance to the village.

Clearly the German General Staff will renounce the struggle only when they no longer possess the means to keep it up. They wish to save German prestige and capture Verdun at any cost, even though the possession has no longer any military advantage.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

FAILURE OF ENEMY ATTACKS.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, June 25.

This afternoon's communiqué says:—A German attack south of Mort Homme was stopped by our fire. We carried portions of trenches west of Thiaumont. We progressed at Fleury by means of grenades. There have been violent bombardments elsewhere on the right of the Meuse.

A strong enemy reconnaissance in Cheminot Wood, north-west of Pont-a-Mousson in Lorraine was dispersed. An enemy attack in the Fave Valley in the Vosges failed completely.

German aeroplanes bombed Luneville Baccarat and St. Die. No important damage was done. Children were wounded at St. Die. Note has been taken of this action with a view to reprisals.

THE MEUSE POSITION.

NO INFANTRY ACTION.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

PARIS, June 26.

The communiqué issued last night said:—There has been no infantry action to-day on either bank of the Meuse, but there has been intense artillery activity in regions of Hill 304, Mort-Homme, Chattancourt, Froideterre and Fleury.

The usual cannonade took place on the rest of the front.

GERMANY'S VERDUN GAINS.

RUINOUS PRICE PAID.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 26.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Pall Mall Gazette" points out that throughout the Verdun operations France has ceded ground at the price of German casualties, believing the process will end in Germany's ruin. There is no reason to doubt that the policy is working satisfactorily.

GENERAL HAIG'S REPORT.

ARTILLERY ACTIVE ON WHOLE FRONT

(Reuters' Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

General Haig to-night reports that the enemy last night attempted a raid north-east of Loos, but were repulsed. Our artillery continued very active to-day on the whole front.

There was very heavy shelling about Neuville, south of Wailly and north of the Ypres-Menin road There was mining and trench-mortar activity elsewhere.

DEDEAGATCH AND OTHER PORTS BOMBARDED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

SALONIKA, June 26.

The Allied Fleets have bombarded Ports Lagos, Dedeagatch and other ports.

IF THE WAR LASTS ANOTHER YEAR.

DIFFERENT FORCES WOULD MOVE IN GERMANY.

SOCIALIST'S WARNING TO JUNKERS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

In the Prussian Diet the Socialist Herr Stroebel delivered a sweeping attack on plutocrats. He declared that England had raised three hundred millions by taxation instead of loans, as Germany had done.

If German taxpayers, he said, had to supply three hundred millions the war would be ended to-morrow. He gave warning that if the war lasted another year, quite different forces would be set moving in Germany to curb the power of the Junkers.

GERMAN CHANCELLOR ON WAR GAINS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, June 26.

The "C. and M. Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg has authorised a statement, that he endorses Herr Scheidemann's opposition to territorial gains from the war.

CONFIDENCE OF GERMAN PEOPLE.

INVINCIBILITY OF THEIR ARMY.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, June 26.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

An article in the "Times" by a writer, resident in Germany throughout the war, says, the German peoples' confidence in victory is still strong and is based on two things. Firstly, a belief in the invincibility of their army which only military disaster could shake. Secondly, a belief that their highway to the East cannot now be seriously challenged.

They are confident that as soon as the Allies admit defeat, Germany will be the head of a Zollverein stretching from Antwerp to the Persian Gulf. Starving her will thenceforth be impossible. Were Bulgaria defeated by the Allies alone or with Roumanian help and the route to Constantinople cut, German confidence would receive a fatal shock.

TENTH ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE THE BRUSSELS.

SKILFUL MANOEUVRING OF STEAMERS.

(Reuters' Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

The Great Eastern Railway have maintained a regular service since the outbreak of the war. Encounters between their steamers and submarines have been talk of Rotterdam owing to the steamers' skill in manoeuvring and so being enabled to escape. The successful one was the tenth German attempt to capture the Brussels.

LADEN WITH FOODSTUFFS.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 25.

The "Brussels" was laden with foodstuffs, principally margarine. She also carried parcels for German prisoners. The crew numbered fifty and the only passengers were Belgian refugees.

MINED STEAMER MERCURY.

FOUR HUNDRED DROWNED.

(Reuters' Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, June 25.

Four hundred persons were drowned on the steamer Mercury mined near Odessa. There were eight hundred on board including scholars going home for the holidays.

GREECE'S NEW CABINET.

AN ENCOURAGING START.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, June 26.

The first result of the appointment of M. Zaimis is the announcement that the Entente has agreed to advance a further instalment of the old loan to enable Greece to tide over her urgent needs pending the elections.

SARDARS OF THE DECCAN.

DURBAR AT POONA.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 26.

Lord Willingdon to-day initiated the practice of holding a Durbar of the Chiefs and Sardars of the Deccan himself, in the place of leaving it to the Agent for the Sardars. The function had many features of a levee, there being a large gathering of Chiefs present, among whom were the Chief Bhonsle of Satara, the Chiefs of Aundh, Akalkot, Bhor, Phalton and many others all of whom were presented to Lord Willingdon at the opening of the Durbar by Mr. Robertson, Secretary, Political Department. In addition to these Chiefs there were likewise present members of his Excellency's Council and principal European and Indian gentlemen now in Poona.

Lord Willingdon drove in state to the Durbar and was received with a salute by the guard of honour furnished by the 4th Wilts.

After taking his seat on the dais the Durbar was declared open and Mr. Robertson presented the Chiefs to his Excellency. When this had been done Lord Willingdon addressed the assembly.

Lord Willingdon said: Chiefs and Sardars in the Deccan and gentlemen,—In rising to greet you this afternoon. I wish in the first place to give a short explanation of the reasons which have impelled me to change the long and established custom of personal visits between the First Class Sardars and the Governor to the more formal and dignified ceremonial of a Durbar, which of the interchange of courtesies between the Governor and the Sardars was last held in the year 1868. This custom of personal visits was established many years ago at a time when the Governor had few opportunities of meeting the Sardars, and when, I venture to think, he had more leisure at his disposal than have Governors at the present day. I am quite sure that you will not think for a moment that by making this change I am exhibiting any lack of courtesy to yourselves or of consideration for the dignity of your position. Nothing is further from my intention. But when we consider how great an improvement has been made in the means of locomotion by development of roads and railways with the result that the Governor is fortunate in being able to meet frequently on private and social occasions, I have come to the conclusion that I might fairly ask you to dispense with the old custom of official exchanges of visits, and invite you all to meet me in a Darbar when in my official capacity I would review the chief events of the past and make such remarks with regard to the future as might be of interest to you as Chiefs and leading landowners in this part of the presidency.

GENEROUS HELP FOR WAR WORK.

Turning to the progress of the war, his Excellency said: I am glad to have this opportunity of expressing to you my very sincere appreciation of the fine example you have set in your States and districts of the loyalty to our King-Emperor and of the steadfast determination to do all in your power to help forward to a successful issue the great war in which the Empire is engaged, and of the generous help you have given to our funds in this presidency for the relief of our gallant troops and for assisting their families' distress. In particular I desire to acknowledge the munificent donation of one lakh made at the outset of the war by Pant Sachiv of Bhor whom I am glad to see present here to-day. He has added to my obligation by permitting to announce that he has decided in celebration of the present occasion to contribute a further most generous contribution of Rs. 10,000. Your example has I feel sure, had a great effect among your people in giving them a true conception of the reasons for, and the progress of the war, and dissipating those numberless false rumours which were busily spread abroad in its early stages. I am certain that I can rely on your help in the future if it becomes necessary to make further appeal for our funds, and I am sure you will not take it amiss if I venture to urge you as far as you can to give valuable assistance in the successful prosecution of this struggle by subscribing to the loans which are being raised for supplying the necessary funds to meet our war expenditure. While many Chiefs and Sardars in the presidency have desired to perform their duty to the King-Emperor by active service at the front, it has been only possible to gratify this laudable desire in a certain number of cases. Of the Deccan Sardars, the Chief of Akalkhot had the honour of receiving a commission in the 3rd Hussars with which regiment he served for some months in England before he was sent to France on active service. His regiment was under the command of a relative of my own who has given a most satisfactory report of the manner in which he performed his military duties. The Chief of Jamkhandi went to the front in September 1915, and personally presented to his Majesty's Government three motor ambulances for the use of our troops in the field. The Nawab of Savanur has seen service in Mesopotamia where he acted for six months on the Staff of Sir Arthur Barrett who gave a most

(Continued on page 8.)

BOMBAY'S NEGLECTED ROADS.

DEBATE IN THE CORPORATION

UNSATISFACTORY STATE OF PRIMARY EDUCATION.

MR. BAPTISTA'S STRONG COMMENTS.

At a meeting of the Municipal Corporation held yesterday, when Mr. C. V. Mehta presided, the Corporation gave consideration to two important items. The first was the neglected condition of the roads in the Indian quarter of the town, and the second was the question of primary education in the City of Bombay. The discussion on the former subject was a prolonged one and Sir Bhalchandra's motion being put to the vote was lost. On the question of primary education, Mr. Baptista made very strong comments about the Corporation's neglect.

The Corporation considered the following letter from the Commissioner:

"With reference to Corporation Resolution No. 7960, dated the 9th March 1916, enquiring as to the desirability of the municipality being vested with the power to regulate and to control the exhibition of advertisements and the erection of hoardings and other structures for the purpose of advertising, I have the honour to state that it is in my opinion desirable that the municipality should possess such power. This object can be attained by an amendment of the City of Bombay Municipal Act on the lines of sections 45, 46 and 48 of the Edinburgh Municipal Act (1899) with the necessary modifications to suit the requirements of this City."

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy moved that the Commissioner should be requested to make definite proposals and submit them to the Corporation for their consideration.

Mr. H. P. Mody seconded, and the recommendation was passed.

NEGLECTED STREETS AND LANES.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved that the attention of the Commissioner be invited to the neglected condition of several streets and lanes in the city and he be requested to take immediate steps to put them in proper repairs.

Sir Bhalchandra said that while the main streets in the city were very well looked after, other streets were altogether neglected. This was a policy which the speaker said deserved the severest condemnation at their hands. The condition of some of the streets and lanes was utterly unworthy of the first City in India and was quite disgraceful. While the big roads were looked after and repaired very carefully, even when it was not absolutely necessary to do so, the smaller roads in the poorer quarters of the city were disgracefully neglected. The roads in the Fort and Queen's Road were kept in very beautiful condition. Was it because there was so much distinction between Indians and Europeans that they carefully looked after the big roads and neglected the small ones? It was a most disgraceful thing and a very bad policy.

Dr. Abdul Satar Gaya seconded the proposition. He said the condition of the roads in the Indian part of the town was very bad. It was very difficult for the carriages to pass owing to rain-water and cuts on the road. At least some temporary measures should be adopted to repair them.

Mr. Rahimtoolah Currimbhoy said the proposal was rather vague and it should be definitely stated what were the bad roads.

Dr. S. L. Batliwalla agreed with the previous speaker.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that even some of the main roads were not quite as good as they ought to be. He did not say they were worse than those in any other city in India but he maintained they were not quite good as they should be. But the question was one of money and the only remedy therefore was to vote larger sums for the purpose.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola thought the debate should prove very useful as it had pointedly drawn attention to the fact that the surface of a large number of their roads was far from desirable. He was, however, afraid that the proposition was rather a large order and he thought it should have specified the roads which needed improvement. Otherwise an attempt to put all the neglected roads in repairs would entail an expenditure far exceeding that provided for in the Budget. He did not think the Corporation would be justified in giving such an order as was embodied in the proposition, apart from specifying certain roads that needed improvement. If the Corporation wished to see any good result from the discussion the best plan would be for them to form themselves into committees for the different wards which they represented, examine the condition of the roads in their wards and then bring forward resolutions before the Corporation.

Mr. Maganlal Khakhar expressed his agreement with the views of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

Mr. S. C. Dhondy said the best thing to do was for the Councillors to go over all the bad roads in their locality and bring their condition to the notice of the Corporation.

Mr. A. Muirhead said it was a very good suggestion which Mr. Dhondy had made. But he feared it was too late now to act upon his suggestion. The estimates had been made and passed by the Corporation. What he suggested was that the councillors should bring to the notice of the Engineer all the bad roads which required repairs before framing the estimates, and the Commissioner would then incorporate them in the Budget.

WHERE WAS THE MONEY TO COME FROM?

Mr. D. E. Wacha said what Mr. Muirhead had said was practical commonsense. The Corporation had nearly 16[illegible] miles of roads and more roads were being added to every year. The revenue of the Corporation was something like 120 lakhs per year, of which nearly one crore was frittered away in interest on loans, etc., and the Corporation had only about 20 lakhs to spend on their roads, hospitals, etc. They had no other resources to spend. He agreed there were very many things to be done but where was the money to come from? Only two years ago he had asked for a road return which supplied the total mileage of the roads, the cost of repairing, etc., but he found the cost was immense. The proper time to raise such a question was, as had been said already, at the time the estimates were being made.

Mr. H. P. Mody said the councillors boasted that Bombay was the first city in India, and in the same breath said that the roads were no worse than those of other cities. This was a very strange thing to say. He objected to the heavy motor vehicles passing on every road in the city and suggested that the heavier vehicles should be taxed more.

Mr. F. M. Vincent said that as to the complaint that the bad condition of some of the roads was due to heavy motor traffic. Some of the roads had been excluded as regarded heavy traffic and they had also specified the maximum weight which vehicles could carry over certain roads. As to the complaint about roads being constantly dug up, the speaker did not think it was the case. He could see one road, the Chakla Road, which had apparently never been dug up. There were big holes in this road, up which he did not think any other motorist but himself had ventured to drive.

ROADS WHICH NEED REPAIR.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, replying on the debate, enumerated the roads which he said particularly needed repairs. These included Dongri Street, Masjid Bunder Road, Chakla Road, Bhuleshwar Road, Samuel Street and other roads. He did not ask the Commissioner to spend lakhs of rupees but he only asked that something might be done within limits. There would then be no fear of exceeding the grant budgetted for. Sir Ibrahim's suggestion to form themselves into ward committees was a good one but it would take a long time and in the meantime the condition of roads would go from bad to worse. The speaker therefore asked that something should be done immediately.

Sir Bhalchandra's proposition being put to the vote was lost.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna moved:

"That the attention of the Commissioner be invited to Corporation Resolution No. 7953, dated the 9th March 1916, authorizing the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company to double the single tram track in Charni Road, and he be requested to ask the Tramways Company to expedite the work."

The proposition was carried.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. J. Baptista moved: "That in the opinion of the Corporation the state of primary education in Bombay is unsatisfactory and the Schools Committee be requested to submit proposals for the immediate improvement of the same."

Mr. Baptista did not think anybody could say that primary education in the city was efficient. The problem before the Schools Committee was one of providing schools for 112,000 boys and girls, whereas actually their schools were providing accommodation only for 18,000 pupils. When they could not provide all the accommodation necessary they should have stimulated aided schools by making generous grants but in regard to these schools they had adopted parsimony. The unaided schools had been stigmatised as miserable and yet a large number of students had to go to these schools because the Committee provided no schools for them. Of the teachers in municipal schools a large number were untrained and the speaker wondered how many of them were cooks and butlers; as the Hon. Mr. Paranjpye had said most of the primary school teachers in the mofussil were. These teachers were paid even less than the "chobdars" of the High Court and the bill-collectors of the municipality. How could the Schools Committee expect to get efficient teachers on the salary they paid them?

SCHOOLS BADLY HOUSED.

The speaker drew the attention of the Corporation to the miserable condition of most of the buildings in which municipal schools were housed, and he thought the proper motto to be put up at these schools would be "Abandon Hope All Who Enter Here." They were overcrowded, ill-ventilated and ill-drained, and were practically death-traps for which he thought somebody on the Schools Committee must swing.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES

As regarded their educational policy, financial considerations had outweighed all others with them. For the present state of primary education in the city, primarily the Corporation was to blame. The Corporation had paid very little attention to education,—less than it had paid to the question of the removal of a single urinal. The disgraceful condition of primary education in the city was due to the Schools Committee. Did they ever hear of any other Executive Committee of eight persons, outside Gilbert and Sullivan's operas? No good could be achieved by such a large executive body and they should have one man responsible for primary education.

Continuing Mr. Baptista said the time had now come when the Corporation must do away with the old system. What he wanted was a Commissioner for schools who should be responsible for the whole thing. He would even go so far as to say that the Municipal Commissioner should be placed in charge of the schools. Mr. Baptista then referred to the Police charges which had been done away with by arrangement with the Government, because the Corporation had no control over the expenditure. These Police charges had now risen to 12½ lakhs of rupees, and the Municipal contribution in the ordinary course would have been 9½ lakhs, which meant that they would have had to pay 4½ lakhs more than they were paying now. Mr. Baptista suggested that these 4½ lakhs should be spent on education. But he thought that while the Schools Committee were sleeping the doctors had captured large sums of money from the Corporation. While the Schools Committe had spent only 132 thousand rupees the doctors had got 32 lakhs for their buildings. The time had come for a more satisfactory programme than had hitherto been adopted. Infant schools should be divided from other schools. Each school building should be able to accommodate 1,000 boys and the cost of such buildings would not be more than Rs. 30,000 each. Even taking that land would cost another Rs. 30,000, such a building would not cost more than Rs. 60,000 in all and this could accommodate boys whether they learnt Marathi, Gujarati or Urdue in that particular locality. The time had come when they should have a better system and he thought that the Schools Committee should submit a report with that view. The Government had appointed a Committee some years ago for the purpose of furthering primary education, but that Committee was still considering the matter and he wondered how long they would take to come to a definite decision in the matter. The Corporation knew that excessive mortality was due to ignorance and poverty, and both these things could be removed by education. Education of the masses also lead to industrial prosperity. The matter had been hitherto throughly neglected by the Corporation and the Schools Committee had not come up to the mark.

The Corporation then adjourned to 29th June (Thursday).

A DISTINGUISHED JAIN.

Rao Bahadur Hirachand Nemchand, the well-known Jain philanthropist, who was awarded the distinction of a Rao Bahadur on the King's Birthday.

MUNICIPALITY AND PAREL HINDU CEMETERY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is a most unfortunate thing that we have to raise a cry sometimes against our municipal executive. We see in our daily experience, works carried on by subordinates without the knowledge of their superiors. To quote a fresh instance of this sort would be to mention the serious mischief committed last week by digging six trial pits 3 ft. by 3 ft. by 5 ft. in the compound of the Hindu Cemetery No. 38, the private property of the villagers of Parel, without their knowledge.

The tresspass and damage to the ground is understood to have been deliberately done, just to try if any suitable ground for cemetery for the people of Sewri could be given there, as theirs has been acquired by the Port Trust Railway for their own use.

The petty officers concerned ought to have consulted at least the Village Patel before executing the work on their own authority. That if the same unlawful damage were done unknowingly to municipal property by anybody, he would have been dealt with seriously by his being dragged before a Court of Law, is a fact worth nothing.—Yours, etc.

R. G. MAHIMKER.

Parel, 24th June, 1916.

NO SAILINGS FROM EGYPT TO GREECE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 26.

Intending passengers are warned that until further notice there are no sailings from Egypt to Greece.

CONSOLIDATION OF INDIA ACT.

THE MOMENT CASE.

PRIVY COUNCIL JUDGMENT.

WHY AMENDING BILL HAS BEEN INTRODUCED.

The following is the full text of the judgment by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in the famous Moment Case in which their Lordships of the Privy Council dismissed the appeal of the Secretary of State for India in Council from the decision of the Chief Court of Burma in a case under the Government of India Act of 1858. Under section 65 of the Consolidation of India Act, a subject has the right of suing the Secretary of State for India, while it debarred Government of India from passing any Act which could prevent a subject from suing the Secretary of State for India. With a view to remove these disabilities, a Bill has now been introduced in Parliament for amending this Act of 1858 and thereby empowering the Government of India to remove this cherished right of British subjects in India:—

(Before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.)

Present:—Viscount Haldane, L. C., Lord Macnaghten, Lord Atkinson, Lord Moneton, Sir John Edge and Mr. Ameer Ali.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL ..... Defendant and Appellant

vs.

MOMENT ..... Plaintiff and Respondent.

On appeal from the Chief Court of Lower Burma.

Appeal from the judgment of the Chief Court (March 7, 1910) reversing a judgment of the said Court in its original jurisdiction (January 28, 1908).

The respondent, who had by process of law recovered possession of the land and buildings hereinafter mentioned, sued on September 8, 1906, to recover damages against the appellant for wrongful interference therewith. The appellant pleaded *inter-alia* that the suit was barred by section 41 (b) of Act IV of 1898 (Burma). The section is as follows:—

"No Civil Court shall have jurisdiction to determine ..... (b) any claim to any right over land as against the Government." The judgment of January 28, 1908, was that under that section the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the suit.

The respondent appealed, contending that section 41 (b) was *ultra vires*, and the Chief Court referred the question of law to the Full Bench, which held on February 14, 1910 (section 5, Lower Burma Rep. 163), by a majority of three to one, that the section was *ultra vires* of the Burma Legislative Council. The judgment of March 7, 1910, was in accordance with this decision, and holding that the suit was not barred, remanded it for trial on the merits. The main objection urged by the respondent to the validity of the section relied upon was that it contravened the provisions of section 65 of the Government of India Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict. C. 106), which is cited in their Lordships' judgment.

Upon this point Fox, Chief Judge, said:—"If persons or bodies politic could previous to the Act have sued the East India Company in respect of a claim to land, persons in Burma at the present day are in a different and obviously worse position in respect to claims as against Government to land in towns and villages from that in which people were in 1858, for if the clause under reference is valid, although they may institute suits in respect of claims to land, they cannot have such claims determined by a Civil Court."

..... "In the absence of anything being shown to the contrary I think it must be taken that before the transfer of the territories under the Government of the East India Company to the Crown, members of the public in Burma could sue the Company upon claims to or in connection with land."

THE JUDGMENT.

The Judgment of their Lordships was delivered by Viscount Haldane, L. C.:—This appeal raises the question whether the Government of India could make a law the effect of which was to debar a Civil Court from entertaining a claim against the Government to any right over land. The question is obviously one of great importance. The proceedings out of which the appeal arises related to an ordinary dispute about the title to land, in the course of which there emerged a claim to damages for wrongful interference with the plaintiff's property. The only point which their Lordships have to decide is whether section 41 (b) of the Act IV of 1898 (Burma) was validly enacted. A majority of the judges of the Chief Court of Lower Burma have held that it was not, and the Secretary of State appeals against the judgment.

The section enacts that no Civil Court is to have jurisdiction to determine a claim to any right over land as against the Government. In the Court below it was held that this enactment was *ultra vires* as contraversing a provision in section 65 of the Government of India Act, 1858, that there is to be the same remedy for the subject against the Government as there would have been against the East India Company. Their Lordships are satisfied that a suit of this character would have lain against the Company. The reasons for so holding are fully explained in the judgment of Sir Barnes Peacock, C. J., in Peninsular and Oriental Co. v. Secretary of State, reported in the appendix to vol. 5 of the Bombay High Court Reports, and the only question is whether it was competent for the Government of India to take away the existing right to sue in a Civil Court. This turns on the construction of the Act of 1858 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861. Their Lordships have examined the provisions of the Acts of 13, G. E. O. 3, C. 63 and 3 and 4 Will. 4, C. 85, to which reference was made in the course of the argument but these statutes do not appear to materially affect the argument.

THE ACT OF 1858.

The Act of 1858 declared that India was to be governed directly and in the name of the Crown, acting through a Secretary of State aided by a Council, and to him were transferred the powers formerly exercised by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. The property of the old East India Company was vested in the Crown. The Secretary of State was given a Quasi Corporate character to enable him to assert the rights and discharge liabilities devolving on him as successor to the East India Company. The material words of section 65 enact that "the Secretary of State in Council shall and may sue and be sued as well in India as in England by the name of the Secretary of State in Council as a body corporate; and all persons and bodies politic shall and may have the same suits, remedies and proceedings, legal and equitable against the Secretary of State in Council of India as they could have done against the said Company." Section 66 is a transitory provision making the Secretary of State in Council come in place of the Company in all proceedings pending at the commencement of the Act, without the necessity of a change of name. Section 67 is also a transitory provision making engagements of the Company entered into before the commencement of the Act binding on the Crown and enforceable against the Secretary of State in Council in the same manner and in the same courts as they would have been in the case of the Company had the Act not passed.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT POWERLESS TO REPEAL PROVISIONS.

By section 22 of the Indian Councils Act of 1861, the Governor-General in Council is given power to make laws in the manner provided, including power to repeal or amend existing laws and including the making of laws for all courts of justice. But a proviso to this section enacts that there is to be no power to repeal or in any way affect among other matters any provision of the Government of India Act, 1858.

Their Lordships are of opinion that the effect of section 65 of the Act of 1858 was to debar the Government of India from passing any Act which could prevent a subject from suing the Secretary of State in Council in a Civil Court in any case in which he could have similarly sued the East India Company. They think that the words cannot be construed in any different sense without reading into them a qualification which is not there and which may well have been deliberately omitted. The section is not like the two which follow it, a merely transitory section. It appears, judging from the language employed, to have been inserted for the purpose of making it clear that the subject was to have the right of so suing and was to retain that right in the future, or at least until the British Parliament should take it away. It may well be that the Indian Government can legislate validly about the formalities of procedure so long as they preserve the substantial right of the subject to sue the Government in the Civil Courts like any other defendant, and do not violate the fundamental principle that the Secretary of State even as representing the Crown, is to be in no position different from that of the old East India Company. But the questions before their Lordships is not one of procedure. It is whether the Government of India can by legislation take away the right to proceed against it in a Civil Court in a case involving a right over land. Their Lordships have come to the clear conclusion that the language of section 65 of the Act of 1858 renders such legislation *ultra vires*.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

It was suggested in the course of the argument for the appellant that a different view must have been taken by this Board in the case of *Vasudev Sadashiv Modak v. The Collector of Ratnagiri* (L. R. 4, Ind. Ap. 119). The answer that no such point was raised for decision. Their Lordships will humbly advise that the appeal should be dismissed with costs.

ZOOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA.

The Government of India have had under their consideration for some time past a scheme for the constitution of a Zoological Survey of India on the basis of the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum, Calcutta. The scheme has recently been approved by the Secretary of State for India and will come into force on the 1st proximo.

The scheme entails the breaking up of the organisation now known as the Zoological and Anthropological Section of the Indian Museum into two parts, one of which will become a Government department under the title of the Zoological Survey of India and will be primarily concerned with zoological investigation and exercise such advisory functions as may be assigned to it by Government, while the other part will remain as the office of the Trustees of the Indian Museum and will be organised for the present on the lines laid down in the existing bye-laws of the Museum. One effect of the proposals will be that the Zoological and Anthropological Section will be brought into line with the Geological, Archæological and Industrial Sections which are in the charge of the Director of the Geological Survey of India, the Director-General of Archæology in India and the Director of the Botanical Survey of India respectively.

The Zoological Survey will be a scientific department of the Government of India under the direct control of the Department of Education just as the Botanical Survey is under that of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

(Continued from Column 6.)

Providence we shall have good and sufficient rains during the coming season which will bring abundant prosperity to all classes in our Presidency.

Dresses of honour were then presented to the Bhau Saheb Bhonsle of Satara, the Raja Saheb of Akalkot, the Chief of Ramdurg, the Chief of Savanur and the Sardars Mudliar of Poona, Taher Sayfudin of Surat, and Ahmed Ali Khan of Poona, as also to several others.

SARDARS OF THE DECCAN.

(Continued from page 7.)

most excellent report of his work. The Chief of Modhol is at present in the field. I am anxious to-day to enlist your very particular interest and assistance in the matter of securing recruits for our various Maratha regiments, the men of which have proved such splendid fighters during the campaign in Mesopotamia, but which owing to wastage by casualties and sickness require rapid reinforcements in order to keep them up to strength. Many Chiefs have, I know, already done much to encourage their subjects to join the army and I trust the response will be such from Marathas both in the Deccan and Konkan that these fine regiments will soon be up to full strength. You will be glad, I am sure, that there are in contemplation schemes both for returned soldiers and also for making grants of land to those who have performed meritorious service. When these schemes are more fully developed, I trust, I may rely on your assistance in carrying them out.

NO DISSIPATION OF ENERGIES.

There is another direction in which I count with confidence, not only upon your assistance, occupying as you do a position which attaches you by special bonds of trust and loyalty to the Government of this country and to the Crown, but upon that of every loyal citizen of this Empire. It is in regard to the public situation as it is particularly affected by the consequences of the war. The single object to which all our own activities and energies should be directed, is to secure the victory of the great cause of liberty and justice to which so many of our fellow-citizens have devoted their lives. It is not possible for all to participate personally in the perils and hardships of the fight but it is not only possible for, but incumbent on every man, to do his own share in his own sphere, whether exalted or humble, to shorten the struggle and enhance the victory. This cannot be done if energies are dissipated on matters which for the present must remain of subsidiary concern, still less if they are directed towards objects which whatever their merits or justification may be in normal times, cannot but be an embarrassment to the authorities in the prosecution of their primary duty of bringing to bear all the resources of the Empire on the successful prosecution of this war. I think, I may justly claim a sincere and ardent desire for the political as well as for the economic and social progress of India, and it is that very desire which leads me to appeal to all men of influence and intelligence to employ their position and their talents to tranquillise and not to exacerbate at this critical time the asperities of political discussion, to conciliate rather than to excite animosities and prejudices, and to spread among their less enlightened fellow-citizens a feeling of calm confidence in the issue of the great struggle now convulsing the world.

Referring to the development of agriculture his Excellency said:—If progress is to be made it must be by change by improved methods, by improved cattle and by improved organisation. A movement of this kind requires all the guidance that it can obtain and there is no one better able to guide and further such a movement than the large landowners whose position give, or should give them, a peculiarly strong hold over the actions and affections of their tenants.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

His Excellency proceeded to say:—It is probably not too much to say that year by year more money is lost to cultivators by bad business methods than by lack of agricultural skill. The co-operative movement aims at meeting this. It has already made a good start but to accomplish more the aid of all men of influence and standing in the rural tracts is necessary. A band of enthusiastic workers are helping on this movement but for the most part these are recruited from the professional classes in the towns rather than from the class of large landowners. The movement is much in need of the aid of the educated landowners who, with some notable exceptions, have hitherto stood aloof. In such ways can a man of means and education take his true position as a leader in the rural development for which the country is crying out, achieving at the same time the good of the community, the esteem of his neighbours, and the contentment that comes from work well done. It is the personal touch that counts the master for his own lands and a helping hand to his neighbours. It is thus that a man may experience literally and figuratively the true joy of harvest which lies not merely in the reaping of a crop which one has sown himself.

In concluding my remarks on this occasion, I think it may fairly be said that Government as a great owner of land has spent vast sums in improving and developing their great properties, and in encouraging by example and demonstration the various possibilities of agricultural advance. I ask you to co-operate with us more and more in developing this progress, and advance the ownership of property, and I speak with the experience of a landowner myself in my own country. While it gives one many privileges and influence it bears with it many duties and responsibilities. It is not sufficient to extract as much rent out of our tenants to spend on our selfish interests and pleasures, but as owners our main duty lies in the development of our lands for the welfare of the community, and in securing by our practical interest in their lives the improvement in the condition of the workers on the land who are in the first instance the great revenue producers for us all, and if we are all determined to co-operate in this manner, I am confident that we shall make a rapid and substantial advance in the general condition of agriculture, and we shall have the satisfaction of feeling that we have not only been working for the good of our country, but have done much to shed happiness, contentment and comfort into the homes of our vast agricultural population.

Chiefs, Sardars and gentlemen, in closing this Durbar may I cordially wish all health and happiness to yourselves and your families and that under the blessing of

(Continued in Column 5.)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

PUNJAB MUSLIM LEAGUE PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 26.

The executive committee of the new Punjab Muslim League has passed resolutions protesting against the introduction in the House of Lords of the Government of India Consolidation Act Amendment Bill, specially the clause debarring British Indian subjects to sue the Secretary of State in ordinary civil courts, and urging that the Bill, being of a highly controversial character and involving constitutional issues, such as the admission of subjects of Native States and others into the public service, should not have been taken up now and recommending that the Bill be dropped or its consideration postponed till Indian public opinion has fully expressed itself on its provisions.

CALLING AN ENGLISHMAN A GERMAN.

PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 24.

An interesting case is being tried at Krishnagar for calling an Englishman a German. One Abinash Chandra Biswas swore an affidavit before the Second Munsif of Krishnagar that Mr. H. J. Lawrie, who had obtained a decree against him was a German. He prayed that as the war broke out between Germans and the English, the execution proceedings of the decree obtained by Mr. Lawrie could not go on. The affidavit was found by the Munsiff to be false, and so sanction was given to Mr. Lawrie to prosecute Abinash under section 181 of the Penal Code. Against that order of sanction Abinash filed an appeal before the District Judge, who dismissed the appeal and the trial is now going on in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Officer of Krishnagar against Abinash. After examining witness and the "London Gazette" in which there is a notification posting Mr. H. J. Lawrie as a Lieutenant of the British Army now fighting in France against the Germans, the Magistrate framed charges under Section 181 against Abinash.

Abinash took time for making his defence.

PRESS ACT.

PROTEST FROM CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, June 26.

At a meeting of the C. P. and Berar Provincial Association held on Saturday last resolutions were passed protesting against the Indian Consolidation Bill and administration of the Press Act and joining with the rest of India in deploring the death of Lord Kitchener. A memorial on the revised C. P. Land Revenue Bill, asking among other things for the statutory recognition of the principle of long term settlement, etc., was also adopted.

RAILWAY GRIEVANCES.

The Honorary Joint-Secretaries of the Indian Passengers and Traffic Relief Association inform us that Mr. Jivraj Gokaldas Nensi of his own accord and at his own expense, is going out on a short tour to the different parts of Gujarat and Kathiawad, in the capacity of one of the Joint Hony. Secretaries, and started last by the Northern third class Express. He will halt at certain places for local and personal inquiry and inspection, the first of them being localities between Surat and Ahmedabad. Thence he will proceed to Kathiawad, collecting materials of grievances and ascertaining them as far as possible by consulting local leaders. The first halting place will be Dakore, where parties aggrieved or gentlemen concerned with the grievances of passengers and those of Traffic, directly or indirectly, are requested to correspond with Mr. Jivraj Goculdas Nensi, c/o Post Master, Dakore, Gujarat, and to invite him, if thought desirable, to open branches of this Association in different places of importance in Gujarat and Kathiawad.

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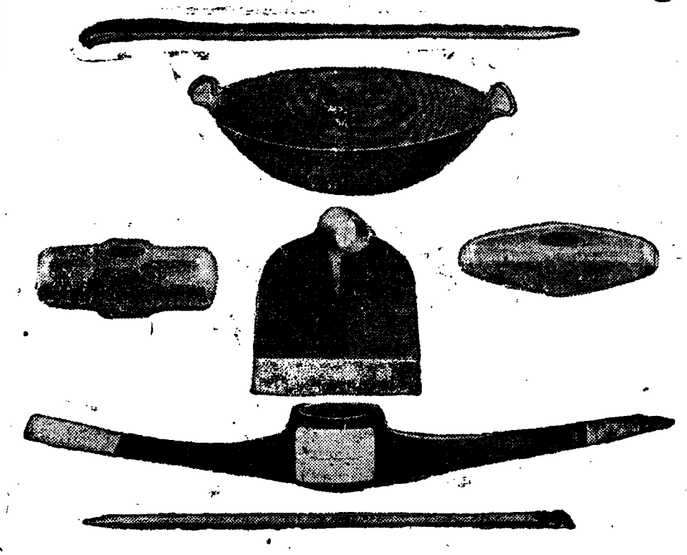

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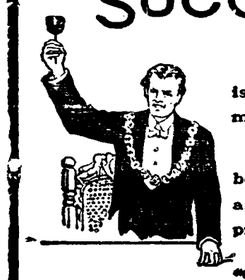

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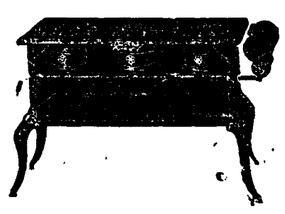

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Printed and published by JOHN F. TITUS, for The INDIAN NEWSPAPER Co., Ltd., at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.